

Evening News Review.

14TH YEAR. NO. 64.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

TWO CENTS

STRANGE STORY.

Ohio Democrats Stirred by It, at Dayton.

M'LEAN TO SUCCEED ALGER.

This Is the Tale and the Brice and Sorg Men Seem to Be Spreading It.

SOME DELEGATES BELIEVE IT.

They Cited the Case of Hayes Appointing Keys, a Southern Democrat, as His Postmaster General—Cleveland Made Gresham Secretary of State—McKinley Appointed Lee, Wheeler and Other Democrats to Leading Places—General Sherwood Refuses to Run.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 23.—A special from the Cincinnati Times-Star was reproduced in the papers here last night that John R. McLean would not be represented by Chairman Dan McConville, Lewis G. Bernard or any other of his former lieutenants who are at this convention and the reason for him not taking part was said to be due to the report that John R. McLean is to succeed General R. A. Alger as secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet. This caused more stir among the delegates than anything that has been sprung for years at Ohio conventions.

Although McLean was prominently before the last Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and would have been elected senator in place of Hanna if the Democrats had carried the legislature last November, and although his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, was considered a leading advocate of Bryan and free silver, the story about McLean probably becoming the successor of Alger was believed by many of the delegates. They cited the case of Hayes appointing Keys, a southern Democrat, as his postmaster general, and later of Cleveland making Gresham his secretary of state, and said that McKinley had appointed Lee, Wheeler and other Democrats to leading places, and that greater surprises in politics than this had happened.

While some delegates are busy denouncing it as an ante-convention sensation and ridiculously absurd, it is certainly commanding more attention than other matters which are not disputed. The Brice, Sorg and other elements seem to be circulating very studiously the McLean story, whether they believe it true or not.

General Isaac R. Sherwood of Stark, who has been mentioned for secretary of state, arrived last night and declined to stand for the nomination. Upton K. Guthery of Marion and Carl H. Nau of Cuyahoga are added to the list of those willing to head the ticket, while many are after other nominations. The interest continued last night in the contest for control of the state central committee. The opposing factions have been in conference with Joseph Dowling as the presiding spirit in one, and Allen O. Myers in the other. Neither side would give out anything. Dowling stated that his side was sure of 16 of the 21 congressional districts. Myers stated that his side had pledges from a majority of the districts.

CORBIN ISSUED ORDERS.

Some Points of His Arrangements for Mustering Some Volunteers Out of Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued an order governing the mustering out of volunteers.

It goes into the duties of officers in detail. The following are some of the features of the orders:

Only officers of the regular army will be detailed by the war department to muster out troops.

As a rule the muster out of organizations and their final payment will take place at the state or regimental rendezvous, except when otherwise ordered by the war department. The preparation and completion of the muster out rolls, returns and papers, and the inspection and transfer of public property to the officers of the supply departments of the army, except as hereinafter provided, will take place before the organization is ordered to its state.

As soon as the muster out rolls have been fully and satisfactorily completed, the mustering officer at the place of departure will fill in the date of the muster out as of a date ten days later, the probable time necessarily required to transfer the organization to its state rendezvous, the making of the physical examination of officers and men, etc.

As soon after the arrival of the organization at its state rendezvous as possible the physical examination of all officers and men will be made, before muster out and payment, so as to facilitate the settlement of pension claims that may be made on account of disability incurred in the United States service.

Provision is made for turning over to proper officers, records, colors, ordnance, etc., belonging to the troops to be mustered out, also as to their final payment.

The troops will be allowed to retain

certain property, such as rifles and other equipment, by paying a stipulated price for the same.

SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary of the French Embassy Communicated Their Names to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The state department received a call yesterday from H. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Major General Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Pastor y Lander, Marquis Montore.

For Porto Rico—Major General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore of First Rank Vallarino y Carrasco, Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

SAMPSON'S CALL SHORT.

He and the President Discussed the Cuban Commission and Other Matters. Schley Failed to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley yesterday and spent 35 minutes with him in discussion of the Cuban commission's plans and other matters.

The president shook the admiral's hand very cordially and inquired about his experience in commanding the fleet in the Cuban waters.

The details of the great battle, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, were gone over quite thoroughly. The president, at the outset, took occasion to express his thanks to the admiral for the success of the battle, and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement, as told by him. The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports.

During the call, Secretary Alger came over from the war department to consult the president regarding the disposition of troops, and finding Admiral Sampson there, greeted him and joined in the discussion. Both Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley had been invited by the president, to confer on the plans of the commission, but Admiral Schley did not arrive.

Pending the receipt of the president's written instructions regarding the Cuban commission's plans, Admiral Sampson will go to his home in New Jersey to spend a few days.

RAVE MISS BARTON.

She Expects to Leave Santiago For Havana Sunday to Ascertain the Needs of the People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A cablegram received by Stephen E. Barton Sunday announced that Miss Barton would leave Santiago for Havana on Sunday and upon her arrival there would notify the committee of the exact needs of the western province. She regards the present information coming from that part of the island as being unreliable.

A cablegram from Mr. Barnes, the Red Cross agent, who sailed for Porto Rico on the Concho on the 13th of the month, announces his arrival and the landing of the Red Cross supplies. The supplies were valued at \$4,000. He wires that there is need of light food, groceries and delicacies for 5,000 men for four months. This will be about 100 tons, and the need for the food, Mr. Barnes says, is urgent. Arrangements will be made by the Red Cross society to send the supplies on the first available transport.

TO CARRY SICK SOLDIERS.

Ship of the Massachusetts Aid Association Arrived at Santiago With Supplies and Nurses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The hospital ship Bay State of the Massachusetts Aid association arrived yesterday from Guantanamo bay, with five surgeons and six male and six female nurses. The Bay State is taking on board a large number of sick. The Second and Ninth Massachusetts regiments are the only suspected yellow fever patients reported.

SEVEN DEAD.

General Shafter Made a Report as to Sanitary Conditions—Total Number Sick 1,101.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following is General Shafter's report for Aug. 22:

"SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sanitary report, Aug. 22: Total number sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91."

The deaths numbered 3 Aug. 21 and 4 Aug. 22.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers and thunder squalls on the lakes; fresh southward winds, increasing.

FLAG RAISED.

Hawaii Formally Passed Into Our Possession.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Military of the United States and Hawaii Participated.

DOLE HANDED OVER THE ISLANDS.

Minister Sewall Formally Accepted Them. Presented Dole With the Hawaiian Annexation Resolutions Adopted by Congress—Read the Proclamation of President McKinley—Representatives of the United States Navy Raised the Flag. The Hawaiian National Guard Swords In.

HONOLULU, Aug. 12, via San Francisco, Aug. 23.—About 8 minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and about five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The United States troops and Hawaiian troops and Hawaiian band and band of the Philadelphia and blue jackets of the Philadelphia and Mohican were about the platform.

As soon as President Dole and his cabinet came from the executive building to the platform the justices of the supreme court followed and the Admiral J. N. Miller and United States Minister Harold Sewall came down the steps, followed by Captains C. H. Wade of the Philadelphia and S. M. Book of the Mohican and their staff officers and Colonel Barber of the First New York regiment.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city.

United States Minister Sewall then rose and, addressing President Dole, who had risen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Sewall replied.

"Mr. President—In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Ponoi," the national anthem. Colonel Fisher gave the order to the national guard battery, stationed on the executive grounds in command of Lieutenant Ludwig, to fire the national salute of 21 guns, which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills, a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again.

There was a short pause, and then the admiral nodded slightly to Lieutenant Winterhalter, who gave the order, "Color, roll off." The flagship's band struck up the well known strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was breathless suspense. But as it reached the top cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of 21 guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flag others were raised from the two side towers and the military academy.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial and military powers of the government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii.

Following the reading of the proclamation, Minister Sewall made an address congratulating the residents of Hawaii upon the accomplishment of annexation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the national guard was sworn in.

MEMORIAL SWORD FOR DEWEY.

The Committee Selected a Design Prepared by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to act of congress, was finally determined upon yesterday by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Prof. Oliver of the United States Naval Academy.

The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced, gold handle. The blade is "Damascened," being submitted to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift

of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with tracery of gold. At the end of the scabbard there are two dolphins.

MUCH MONEY NEEDED.

Appropriations Necessary to Be Made by the Next Congress Estimated by Committed Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared at the end of each session of congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations of senate and house of representatives, has just been completed for the second session of the fifty-fifth congress by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. Courts, chief clerks respectively of the senate and house committees.

A summary of the appropriations shown the grand total to be \$893,231,615. The details by bills are as follows:

Agriculture	3,509,202
Army	28,193,592
Diplomatic	1,752,200
District of Columbia	6,426,880
Fortifications	9,377,494
Indian	7,673,854
Legislative	21,625,846
Military Academy	458,688
Naval	56,098,783
Pension	141,238,830
Postoffice	99,222,800
Sundry civil	48,490,212
Deficiencies, including various war appropriations for fiscal year 1888, and continuing to Dec. 31 next	349,772,389
Miscellaneous appropriations	6,500,311
Permanent appropriations	117,836,220
Grand total of appropriations	893,231,615

Of this amount \$861,859,927.26 are to meet expenses on account of the war with Spain. In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for the construction of new battleships and other naval vessels, five new dry docks, and various other public works, requiring future appropriations by congress to the amount of \$24,173,656.

THE WATER GOOD.

Surgeon General Sternberg Reported the Water at Camp Meade Organically Pure.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 23.—The water at Camp Meade has been pronounced by Surgeon General Sternberg to be organically pure. More wells have been sunk in camp and the supply will be sufficient for the entire Second army corps, comprising 30,000 men. The movement of the Second division of the corps began yesterday from Thoroughfare Gap, some arriving last night, and will be followed by a heavy movement of troops from Camp Alger.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, which is scattered between Fort Brady, Mich., Fort Delaware and Alliance, O., has been ordered to camp, and it is expected to be in camp by this evening.

A private from the First Delaware was stabbed in the stomach in the riot Saturday night at High Spire. Another received a severe stab wound in the groin and a third was struck across the face with the butt of a musket.

Horace W. Whistler of Middletown was arrested yesterday for selling liquor to the soldiers.

The ladies' war auxiliary has been advised that the camp is well supplied with food, etc., but that money is needed to purchase ice and milk.

CERVERA IS GRATEFUL.

In Answer to a Message He Took Occasion to Thank the People of the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Telegrams have passed between Admiral Cervera and the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association. The one to Cervera was signed by John Byrne and said in part:

"The citizens of the city of New York, voicing the sentiment of the people of the United States, meeting in the Metropolitan Opera house under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson presiding, desire to express to you their profound appreciation of your magnanimous, chivalric conduct toward Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant men."

Cervera's reply said in part: "I feel very gratified at your manner of appreciating my behavior toward the gallant Lieutenant Hobson and his men. I seize with pleasure the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the people of the United States for the marks of sympathy they have always shown me, which I shall remember as long as I live."

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH CANADA.

Joint High Commission to Meet in Quebec Today.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The first session of the United States and Great Britain joint high commission will be held in the parliament building in this city this afternoon. Their work is that of adjustment and readjustment of all the most important questions which have been in controversy between the United States and Canada for the past half century.

GRATEFUL DONS.

Returning Prisoners Thank Our Valiant Men.

LETTER SENT TO SHAFTER.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 64.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

TWO CENTS

STRANGE STORY.

Ohio Democrats Stirred by It, at Dayton.

M'LEAN TO SUCCEED ALGER.

This Is the Tale and the Brice and Sorg Men Seem to Be Spreading It.

SOME DELEGATES BELIEVE IT.

They Cited the Case of Hayes Appointing Keys, a Southern Democrat, as His Postmaster General—Cleveland Made Gresham Secretary of State—McKinley Appointed Lee, Wheeler and Other Democrats to Leading Places—General Sherwood Refuses to Run.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 23.—A special from the Cincinnati Times-Star was reproduced in the papers here last night that John R. McLean would not be represented by Chairman Dan McConville, Lewis G. Bernard or any other of his former lieutenants who are at this convention and the reason for him not taking part was said to be due to the report that John R. McLean is to succeed General R. A. Alger as secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet. This caused more stir among the delegates than anything that has been sprung for years at Ohio conventions.

Although McLean was prominently before the last Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and would have been elected senator in place of Hanna if the Democrats had carried the legislature last November, and although his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, was considered a leading advocate of Bryan and free silver, the story about McLean probably becoming the successor of Alger was believed by many of the delegates. They cited the case of Hayes appointing Keys, a southern Democrat, as his postmaster general, and later of Cleveland making Gresham his secretary of state, and said that McKinley had appointed Lee, Wheeler and other Democrats to leading places, and that greater surprises in politics than this had happened.

While some delegates are busy denouncing it as an ante-convention sensation and ridiculously absurd, it is certainly commanding more attention than other matters which are not disputed. The Brice, Sorg and other elements seem to be circulating very studiously the McLean story, whether they believe it true or not.

General Isaac R. Sherwood of Stark, who has been mentioned for secretary of state, arrived last night and declined to stand for the nomination. Upton K. Guthery of Marion and Cail H. Nau of Cuyahoga are added to the list of those willing to head the ticket, while many are after other nominations. The interest continued last night in the contest for control of the state central committee. The opposing factions have been in conference with Joseph Dowling as the presiding spirit in one, and Allen O. Myers in the other. Neither side would give out anything. Dowling stated that his side was sure of 16 of the 21 congressional districts. Myers stated that his side had pledges from a majority of the districts.

CORBIN ISSUED ORDERS.

Some Points of His Arrangements For Mustering Some Volunteers Out of Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued an order governing the mustering out of volunteers.

It goes into the duties of officers in detail. The following are some of the features of the orders:

Only officers of the regular army will be detailed by the war department to muster out troops.

As a rule the muster out of organizations and their final payment will take place at the state or regimental rendezvous, except when otherwise ordered by the war department. The preparation and completion of the muster out rolls, returns and papers, and the inspection and transfer of public property to the officers of the supply departments of the army, except as hereinafter provided, will take place before the organization is ordered to its state.

As soon as the muster out rolls have been fully and satisfactorily completed, the mustering officer at the place of departure will fill in the date of the muster out as of a date ten days later, the probable time necessarily required to transfer the organization to its state rendezvous, the making of the physical examination of officers and men, etc.

As soon after the arrival of the organization at its state rendezvous as possible the physical examination of all officers and men will be made, before muster out and payment, so as to facilitate the settlement of pension claims that may be made on account of disability incurred in the United States service.

Provision is made for turning over to proper officers, records, colors, ordnance, etc., belonging to the troops to be mustered out, also as to their final payment.

The troops will be allowed to retain

certain property, such as rifles and other equipment, by paying a stipulated price for the same.

SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary of the French Embassy communicated Their Names to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The state department received a call yesterday from H. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Major General Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montore.

For Porto Rico—Major General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore of First Rank Vallarino y Carrasco, Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

SAMPSON'S CALL SHORT.

He and the President Discussed the Cuban Commission and Other Matters. Schley Failed to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley yesterday and spent 35 minutes with him in discussion of the Cuban commission's plans and other matters.

The president shook the admiral's hand very cordially and inquired about his experience in commanding the fleet in the Cuban waters.

The details of the great battle, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, were gone over quite thoroughly. The president, at the outset, took occasion to express his thanks to the admiral for the success of the battle, and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement, as told by him. The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports.

During the call, Secretary Alger came over from the war department to consult the president regarding the disposition of troops, and finding Admiral Sampson there, greeted him and joined in the discussion. Both Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley had been invited by the president, to confer on the plans of the commission, but Admiral Schley did not arrive.

Pending the receipt of the president's written instructions regarding the Cuban commission's plans, Admiral Sampson will go to his home in New Jersey to spend a few days.

BRAVE MISS BARTON.

She Expects to Leave Santiago For Havana Sunday to Ascertain the Needs of the People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A cablegram received by Stephen E. Barton Sunday announced that Miss Barton would leave Santiago for Havana on Sunday and upon her arrival there would notify the committee of the exact needs of the western province. She regards the present information coming from that part of the island as being unreliable.

A cablegram from Mr. Barnes, the Red Cross agent, who sailed for Porto Rico on the Concho on the 13th of the month, announces his arrival and the landing of the Red Cross supplies. The supplies were valued at \$4,000. He wires that there is need of light food, groceries and delicacies for 5,000 men for four months. This will be about 100 tons, and the need for the food, Mr. Barnes says, is urgent. Arrangements will be made by the Red Cross society to send the supplies on the first available transport.

TO CARRY SICK SOLDIERS.

Ship of the Massachusetts Aid Association Arrived at Santiago With Supplies and Nurses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The hospital ship Bay State of the Massachusetts Aid association arrived yesterday from Guantanamo bay, with five surgeons and six male and six female nurses. The Bay State is taking on board a large number of sick. The Second and Ninth Massachusetts regiments are the only suspected yellow fever patients reported.

SEVEN DEAD.

General Shafter Made a Report as to Sanitary Conditions—Total Number Sick 1,101.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following is General Shafter's report for Aug. 22:

"SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sanitary report, Aug. 22: Total number sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91."

The deaths numbered 3 Aug. 21 and 4 Aug. 22.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers and thunder squalls on the lakes; fresh southerly winds, increasing.

FLAG RAISED.

Hawaii Formally Passed Into Our Possession.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Military of the United States and Hawaii Participated.

DOLE HANDED OVER THE ISLANDS.

Minister Sewall Formally Accepted Them. Presented Dole With the Hawaiian Annexation Resolutions Adopted by Congress—Read the Proclamation of President McKinley—Representatives of the United States Navy Raised the Flag. The Hawaiian National Guard Sworn In.

HONOLULU, Aug. 12, via San Francisco, Aug. 23.—About 8 minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and about five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The United States troops and Hawaiian troops and Hawaiian band and band of the Philadelphia and blue jackets of the Philadelphia and Mohican were about the platform.

As soon as President Dole and his cabinet came from the executive building to the platform the justices of the supreme court followed and the Admiral J. N. Miller and United States Minister Harold Sewall came down the steps, followed by Captains O. H. Wadleigh of the Philadelphia and S. M. Book of the Mohican and their staff officers and Colonel Barber of the First New York regiment.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city.

United States Minister Sewall then rose and, addressing President Dole, who had risen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Sewall replied.

"Mr. President—In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Ponoi," the national anthem. Colonel Fisher gave the order to the national guard battery, stationed on the executive grounds in command of Lieutenant Ludwig, to fire the national salute of 21 guns, which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills, a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again.

There was a short pause, and then the admiral nodded slightly to Lieutenant Winterhalter, who gave the order, "Color, roll off." The flagship's band struck up the well known strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was breathless suspense. But as it reached the top cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of 21 guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flag others were raised from the two side towers and the military headquarters.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the national guard was sworn in.

MEMORIAL SWORD FOR DEWEY.

The Committee Selected a Design Prepared by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to act of congress, was finally determined upon yesterday by the committee having the subject in charge, the deaths numbered 3 Aug. 21 and 4 Aug. 22.

"SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sanitary report, Aug. 22: Total number sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91."

The deaths numbered 3 Aug. 21 and 4 Aug. 22.

The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced, gold handle. The blade is "Damascened," being submitted to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift

of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with tracery of gold. At the end of the scabbard there are two dolphins.

MUCH MONEY NEEDED.

Appropriations Necessary to Be Made by the Next Congress Estimated by Committee Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared at the end of each session of congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations of senate and house of representatives, has just been completed for the second session of the fiftieth congress by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. Courts, chief clerks respectively of the senate and house committees.

A summary of the appropriations shown the grand total to be \$893,231,615.

The details by bills are as follows:

Agriculture.....	\$ 8,509,203
Army.....	28,198,592
Diplomatic.....	1,752,208
District of Columbia.....	6,426,880
Fortifications.....	9,377,494
Indian.....	7,673,854
Legislative.....	21,625,846
Military Academy.....	458,689
Naval.....	56,098,783
Pension.....	141,288,880
Postoffice.....	99,222,800
Sundry civil.....	48,490,212
Deficiencies, including various war appropriations for fiscal year 1898, and continuing to Dec. 31 next.....	349,772,889
Miscellaneous appropriations.....	6,500,811
Permanent appropriations.....	117,836,220
Grand total of appropriations.....	903,231,615

Of this amount \$361,859,927 are to meet expenses on account of the war with Spain. In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for the construction of new battleships and other naval vessels, five new dry docks, and various other public works, requiring future appropriations by congress to the amount of \$24,173,656.

THE WATER GOOD.

Surgeon General Sternberg Reported the Water at Camp Meade Organically Pure.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 23.—The water at Camp Meade has been pronounced by Surgeon General Sternberg to be organically pure. More wells have been sunk in camp and the supply will be sufficient for the entire Second army corps, comprising 30,000 men. The movement of the Second division of the corps began yesterday from Thoroughfare Gap, some arriving last night, and will be followed by a heavy movement of troops from Camp Meade.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, which is scattered between Fort Brady, Mich., Fort Delaware and Alliance, O., has been ordered to camp, and it is expected to be in camp by this evening.

A private from the First Delaware was stabbed in the stomach in the riot Saturday night at High Spire. Another received a severe stab wound in the groin and a third was struck across the face with the butt of a musket.

Horace W. Whistler of Middletown was arrested yesterday for selling liquor to the soldiers.

The ladies' war auxiliary has been advised that the camp is well supplied with food, etc., but that money is needed to purchase ice and milk.

CERVERA IS GRATEFUL.

In Answer to a Message He Took Occasion to Thank the People of the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Telegrams have passed between Admiral Cervera and the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association. The one to Cervera was signed by John Byrne and said in part:

"The citizens of the city of New York, voicing the sentiment of the people of the United States, meeting in the Metropolitan Opera house under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson presiding, desire to express to you their profound appreciation of your magnanimous, chivalric conduct toward Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant men."

Cervera's reply said in part: "I feel

very gratified at your manner of appreciating my behavior toward the gallant Lieutenant Hobson and his men. I seize with pleasure the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the people of the United States for the marks of sympathy they have always shown me, which I shall remember as long as I live."

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH CANADA.

Joint High Commission to Meet in Quebec Today.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The first session of the United States and Great Britain joint high commission will be held in the parliament building in this city this afternoon. Their work is that of adjustment and readjustment of all the most important questions which have been in controversy between the United States and Canada for the past half century.

GRATEFUL DONS.

Returning Prisoners Thank

Evening News Review.

14TH YEAR. NO. 64.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

TWO CENTS

STRANGE STORY.

Ohio Democrats Stirred by It, at Dayton.

M'LEAN TO SUCCEED ALGER.

This Is the Tale and the Brice and Sorg Men Seem to Be Spreading It.

SOME DELEGATES BELIEVE IT.

They Cited the Case of Hayes Appointing Keys, a Southern Democrat, as His Postmaster General—Cleveland Made Gresham Secretary of State—McKinley Appointed Lee, Wheeler and Other Democrats to Leading Places—General Sherwood Refuses to Run.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 23.—A special from the Cincinnati Times-Star was reproduced in the papers here last night that John R. McLean would not be represented by Chairman Dan McConville, Lewis G. Bernard or any other of his former lieutenants who are at this convention and the reason for him not taking part was said to be due to the report that John R. McLean is to succeed General R. A. Alger as secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet. This caused more stir among the delegates than anything that has been sprung for years at Ohio conventions.

Although McLean was prominently before the last Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and would have been elected senator in place of Hanna if the Democrats had carried the legislature last November, and although his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, was considered a leading advocate of Bryan and free silver, the story about McLean probably becoming the successor of Alger was believed by many of the delegates. They cited the case of Hayes appointing Keys, a Southern Democrat, as his postmaster general, and later of Cleveland making Gresham his secretary of state, and said that McKinley had appointed Lee, Wheeler and other Democrats to leading places, and that greater surprises in politics than this had happened.

While some delegates are busy denouncing it as an ante-convention sensation and ridiculously absurd, it is certainly commanding more attention than other matters which are not disputed. The Brice, Sorg and other elements seem to be circulating very studiously the McLean story, whether they believe it true or not.

General Isaac R. Sherwood of Stark, who has been mentioned for secretary of state, arrived last night and declined to stand for the nomination. Upton K. Guthery of Marion and Carl H. Nau of Cuyahoga are added to the list of those willing to head the ticket, while many are after other nominations. The interest continued last night in the contest for control of the state central committee. The opposing factions have been in conference with Joseph Dowling as the presiding spirit in one, and Allen O. Myers in the other. Neither side would give out anything. Dowling stated that his side was sure of 16 of the 21 congressional districts. Myers stated that his side had pledges from a majority of the districts.

CORBIN ISSUED ORDERS.

Some Points of His Arrangements For Mustering Some Volunteers Out of Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued an order governing the mustering out of volunteers.

It goes into the duties of officers in detail. The following are some of the features of the orders:

Only officers of the regular army will be detailed by the war department to mustering out troops.

As a rule the mustering out of organizations and their final payment will take place at the state or regimental rendezvous, except when otherwise ordered by the war department. The preparation and completion of the muster out rolls, returns and papers, and the inspection and transfer of public property to the officers of the supply departments of the army, except as hereinafter provided, will take place before the organization is ordered to its state.

As soon as the muster out rolls have been fully and satisfactorily completed, the mustering officer at the place of departure will fill in the date of the muster out as of a date ten days later, the probable time necessarily required to transfer the organization to its state rendezvous, the making of the physical examination of officers and men, etc.

As soon after the arrival of the organization at its state rendezvous as possible the physical examination of all officers and men will be made, before muster out and payment, so as to facilitate the settlement of pension claims that may be made on account of disability incurred in the United States service.

Provision is made for turning over to proper officers, records, colors, ordnance, etc., belonging to the troops to be mustered out, also as to their final payment.

The troops will be allowed to retain

certain property, such as rifles and other equipment, by paying a stipulated price for the same.

SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary of the French Embassy Communicated Their Names to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The state department received a call yesterday from H. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Major General Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Pastor y Landero, Marquis Montore.

For Porto Rico—Major General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore of First Rank Vallarino y Carrasco, Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

SAMPSON'S CALL SHORT.

He and the President Discussed the Cuban Commission and Other Matters. Schley Failed to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley yesterday and spent 35 minutes with him in discussion of the Cuban commission's plans and other matters.

The president shook the admiral's hand very cordially and inquired about his experience in commanding the fleet in the Cuban waters.

The details of the great battle, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, were gone over quite thoroughly. The president, at the outset, took occasion to express his thanks to the admiral for the success of the battle, and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement, as told by him. The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports.

During the call, Secretary Alger came over from the war department to consult the president regarding the disposition of troops, and finding Admiral Sampson there, greeted him and joined in the discussion. Both Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley had been invited by the president, to confer on the plans of the commission, but Admiral Schley did not arrive.

Pending the receipt of the president's written instructions regarding the Cuban commission's plans, Admiral Sampson will go to his home in New Jersey to spend a few days.

BRAVE MISS BARTON.

She Expects to Leave Santiago For Havana Sunday to Ascertain the Needs of the People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A cablegram received by Stephen E. Barton Sunday announced that Miss Barton would leave Santiago for Havana on Sunday and upon her arrival there would notify the committee of the exact needs of the western province. She regards the present information coming from that part of the island as being unreliable.

A cablegram from Mr. Barnes, the Red Cross agent, who sailed for Porto Rico on the Concho on the 13th of the month, announces his arrival and the landing of the Red Cross supplies. The supplies were valued at \$4,000. He wires that there is need of light food, groceries and delicacies for 5,000 men for four months. This will be about 100 tons, and the need for the food, Mr. Barnes says, is urgent. Arrangements will be made by the Red Cross society to send the supplies on the first available transport.

TO CARRY SICK SOLDIERS.

Ship of the Massachusetts Aid Association Arrived at Santiago With Supplies and Nurses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The hospital ship Bay State of the Massachusetts Aid association arrived yesterday from Guantanamo bay, with five surgeons and six male and six female nurses.

The Bay State is taking on board a large number of sick. The Second and Ninth Massachusetts regiments are the only suspected yellow fever patients reported.

SEVEN DEAD.

General Shafter Made a Report as to Sanitary Conditions—Total Number Sick 1,101.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following is General Shafter's report for Aug. 22:

"SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sanitary report, Aug. 22: Total number sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91."

The deaths numbered 3 Aug. 21 and 4 Aug. 22.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers and thunder squalls on the lakes; fresh southwesterly winds, increasing.

FLAG RAISED.

Hawaii Formally Passed Into Our Possession.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Military of the United States and Hawaii Participated.

DOLE HANDED OVER THE ISLANDS.

Minister Sewall Formally Accepted Them. Presented Dole With the Hawaiian Annexation Resolutions Adopted by Congress—Read the Proclamation of President McKinley—Representatives of the United States Navy Raised the Flag. The Hawaiian National Guard Swore In.

HONOLULU, Aug. 12, via San Francisco, Aug. 23.—About 8 minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and about five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The United States troops and Hawaiian troops and Hawaiian band and band of the Philadelphia and blue jackets of the Philadelphia and Mohican were about the platform.

As soon as President Dole and his cabinet came from the executive building to the platform the justices of the supreme court followed and the Admiral J. N. Miller and United States Minister Harold Sewall came down the steps, followed by Captains O. H. Wadleigh of the Philadelphia and S. M. Book of the Mohican and their staff officers and Colonel Barber of the First New York regiment.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city.

United States Minister Sewall then rose and, addressing President Dole, who had risen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands.

Mr. Sewall replied.

"Mr. President—In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Pono'i," the national anthem. Colonel Fisher gave the order to the national guard battery, stationed on the executive grounds in command of Lieutenant Ludwig, to fire the national salute of 21 guns, which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills, a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again.

There was a short pause, and then the admiral nodded slightly to Lieutenant Winterhalter, who gave the order, "Color, roll off." The flagship's band struck up the well known strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was breathless suspense. But as it reached the top cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of 21 guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flag others were raised from the two side towers and the military headquarters.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial and military powers of the government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii.

Following the reading of the proclamation, Minister Sewall made an address congratulating the residents of Hawaii upon the accomplishment of annexation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the national guard was sworn in.

MEMORIAL SWORD FOR DEWEY.

The Committee Selected a Design Prepared by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to act of congress, was finally determined upon yesterday by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Prof. Oliver of the United States Naval academy.

The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced, gold handle. The blade is "Damascened," being submitted to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift

of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with tracery of gold. At the end of the scabbard there are two dolphins.

MUCH MONEY NEEDED.

Appropriations Necessary to Be Made by the Next Congress Estimated by Committee Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared at the end of each session of congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations of senate and house of representatives, has just been completed for the second session of the fifty-first congress by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. Courts, chief clerks respectively of the senate and house committees.

A summary of the appropriations shown the grand total to be \$393,231,615. The details by bills are as follows:

Agriculture	\$ 3,509,203
Army	23,168,592
Diplomatic	6,426,880
Fortifications	9,377,494
Indian	7,673,854
Legislative	21,923,846
Military Academy	458,889
Naval	56,098,783
Pension	141,388,880
Postoffice	99,222,300
Sundry civil	48,490,212
Deficiencies, including various war appropriations for fiscal year 1898, and continuing to Dec. 31 next	349,772,880
Miscellaneous appropriations	6,500,311
Permanent appropriations	117,886,220
Grand total of appropriations	903,281,615

Of this amount \$361,859,927.26 are to meet expenses on account of the war with Spain. In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for the construction of new battleships and other naval vessels, five new dry docks, and various other public works, requiring future appropriations by congress to the amount of \$24,173,656.

THE WATER GOOD.

Surgeon General Sternberg Reported the Water at Camp Meade Organically Pure.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 23.—The water at Camp Meade has been pronounced by Surgeon General Sternberg to be organically pure. More wells have been sunk in camp and the supply will be sufficient for the entire Second army corps, comprising 30,000 men. The movement of the Second division of the corps began yesterday from Thoroughfare Gap, some arriving last night, and will be followed by a heavy movement of troops from Camp Alge.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, which is scattered between Fort Brady, Mich., Fort Delaware and Alliance, O., has been ordered to camp, and it is expected to be in camp by this evening.

A private from the First Delaware was stabbed in the stomach in the riot Saturday night at High Spire. Another received a severe stab wound in the groin and a third was struck across the face with the butt of a musket.

Horace W. Whistler of Middletown was arrested yesterday for selling liquor to the soldiers.

The ladies' war auxiliary has been advised that the camp is well supplied with food, etc., but that money is needed to purchase ice and milk.

CERVERA IS GRATEFUL.

In Answer to a Message He Took Occasion to Thank the People of the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Telegrams have passed between Admiral Cervera and the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association. The one to Cervera was signed by John Byrne and said in part:

"The citizens of the city of New York, voicing the sentiment of the people of the United States, meeting in the Metropolitan Opera house under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson presiding, desire to express to you their profound appreciation of your magnanimous, chivalric conduct toward Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant men."

Cervera's reply said in part: "I feel very gratified at your manner of appreciating my behavior toward the gallant Lieutenant Hobson and his men. I seize with pleasure the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the people of the United States for the marks of sympathy they have always shown me, which I shall remember as long as I live."

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH CANADA.

Joint High Commission to Meet in Quebec Today.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The first session of the United States and Great Britain joint high commission will be held in the parliament building in this city this afternoon. Their work is that of adjustment and readjustment of all the most important questions which have been in controversy between the United States and Canada for the past half century.

GRATEFUL DONS.

Returning Prisoners Thank Our Valiant Men.

LETTER SENT TO SHAFTER.

Accompanying It Was One Addressed to American Soldiers About Santiago.

PRAISED THEIR HUMANE ACTS.

The Letter Written by a Private in Behalf of His Comrades—Said the Americans Fought Like Men, With

For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes
cheaper than ever,
especially those

Ladie's
and Gent's at

\$1.98 & \$2.48

worth 50c to \$1
per pair more.

W. H. GASS, 220
Diamond.

TAKE IT TO COUNCIL

A Change Wanted In the
Curfew Ordinance.

CITY TIME IS MUCH DESIRED

**Mayor Bough Explained the Matter to the
First M. E. Church Last Evening, and
Formal Action Was Taken—Saloon Clos-
ing Also Discussed.**

The Good Citizen's league met in the lecture room of the First M. E. church last night. The meeting was opened with prayer by Reverend Huston at 8:30 o'clock. The audience was small. Mayor Bough and Doctor Taggart, of the First U. P. church, were among those present.

Reverend Huston stated the object of the meeting, and asked Mayor Bough to explain the curfew law. He said:

"I am of the opinion that there has been a mistake in the ordinance. No councilman has ever told me whether the hour was set for standard or city time. It would be a good time for you to petition council to have the time fixed. I have talked to a member of council, whose authority on such subjects is unquestioned, and have learned that the hour will be changed to 8 o'clock, city time, or 7 o'clock, slow time. I have been horrified at the many complaints that come to the office every day about children who loiter in the streets after dark. I am satisfied that the hour specified in the ordinance should be changed."

Doctor Taggart said that all he thought necessary in the matter was to have council specify the hour.

A motion was then made to ask council to make the ordinance read 8 o'clock, city time, and 7 o'clock, legal time.

Doctor Taggart spoke of closing the saloons at the old hour, namely, 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Palmer, as secretary, and Doctor Huston, as chairman, were then instructed to convey the action of the meeting to council.

J. C. McClain moved that the sense of the meeting was in one respect a recommendation for the closing of restaurants and all like places on Sunday.

The meeting then adjourned.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, { SS.
LUCAS COUNTY,

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Must Stay In the Hospital.

Edward Kelly, of this city, who has been a patient in the Allegheny hospital for almost five months, is slightly improved. Friends desired to take him to Toronto recently, but this request was promptly refused by the hospital physicians.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Venom of These Serpents Is More Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will Produce Serious Results.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands team with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidae. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogon and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first.

The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour.

The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malay archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young

reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

An English View of the Relations of This Nation to Them.

It may very well be that in the case of Cuba the United States will feel bound by her explicit pledges to try the experiment of self government in that island, but she cannot do this without leaving something in the nature of a resident commission to insure that the last state of Cuba is not worse than the first, and if, after three or four years, it is clear that United States intervention, far from bettering the condition of the Cubans, has brought about a more deplorable state of chaos than ever, then the ideal with which the present war was begun—an ideal made sacred by the blood of United States citizens—will become an imperative command.

The case of the Philippines stands somewhat differently. No explicit pledges were given in regard to them. As an incident in a war taken for humane reasons the United States has made herself de facto responsible for life and property in these islands. This is a grave responsibility, and it certainly will not be discharged by an ignominious flight just when the responsibility begins to weigh. No amount of moral platitudes upon the obligations of good faith would serve to cover the naked fact that, having taken up the sword in the cause of good government, the United States only succeeded in abolishing what little government did exist to make way for sheer anarchy. We refuse to believe this of any section of the English speaking family, least of all of the people who have made the United States what it is today in the comity of nations.—London Outlook.

MACON'S LIVING FLAG.

One Thousand Children Will Resolve the Stars and Bars Into Old Glory.

New Orleans must look to her laurels. She is to have a formidable rival in the field in Macon. If half the promises the enthusiastic citizens of this live, wide awake Georgia city make are realized, the carnival with which they propose to celebrate their municipality's golden jubilee on Oct. 11 to 14 next will make King Rex and his New Orleans followers feel that there are others in the south besides them. In fact, the Macon people declare that the New Orleans carnival will pale into insignificance before the splendor and glory and novelty of their big demonstration this autumn.

One of the principal features of the Macon carnival will be the representation of a living flag composed of 1,000 children. This will be on Oct. 14, the closing day, and will take place on Coleman's hill. It will be a magnificent climax to the four days' celebration.

One thousand children, dressed in the red, white and blue, will be formed into an immense Confederate flag, while each child sings "Dixie." Then by a series of effective maneuvers the flag will be gradually transformed into Old Glory while the children sing "The Star Spangled Banner," closing with "America."

The stars in this big flag will be represented by 45 children dressed in blue, each bearing the flag of one of the states. The governor of each state has already been asked for a flag. The 45 children composing the stars will be honor pupils in the public schools.—New York Herald.

Early Whist.

Mrs. Harvey writes on Oct. 25, 1897, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been bear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down— and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whist (sic) tel this moment, which is past 11 o'clock."

Twenty years later (March 18, 1777) Lord Hervey, as his title was then, writes to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foulkes, the tutor of Mad Tom Hervey, at Oxford, about that son's gambling propensities. He is to follow the example of his "good grandfather Hervey, who, pray tell Tom, never played at any game but whist, and at that only in Christmas time for sixpence a corner."

Lady Bristol was at Bath in April, 1723, and was then in the center of the world of whist. "Poor Bishop Nevell," she writes, "can scarce be reckoned among the living, being (in my opinion) worse than dead. They say he sits at Lindsey's with one to hold his cards and another to give him snuff. Palsey and gout have brought him to this miserable condition." On May 1 she cheerfully informs her husband that the division of the evening is the puppet show. "Betty is gone with Lady Torrington. The whiskers have promised me some diversion after 'tis over."

Notes and Queries.

Between Two Fires.

Squib—The editor seems to have the usual run of enemies.

Scrib—Yes. If he publishes anything anonymously, they accuse him of cowardice, while, should he sign an article, they laugh at his vanity!—Up to Date.

NEW FARM SCHOOL.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PHILANTHROPIC PLAN FOR POOR BOYS.

The Ex-President Has Given the Needed Land and Is Erecting Buildings For Its Use Near Princeton, N. J.—How the Farm Will Be Laid Out.

Upon the farm of Grover Cleveland, near Princeton, N. J., there has recently been established a farm school for poor boys from the city slums, of which the ex-president is himself the donor and founder, and to which he is devoting his means, energy and strong practical sense.

The farm, which consisted at the time of the purchase of some 65 acres of rolling upland and rather dilapidated buildings, was bought by Mr. Cleveland to supply fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and produce to his Princeton home. There was one young man who recognized, sooner even than the ex-president himself, exactly what Mr. Cleveland wanted to do with his farm. This was Mr. John Henry Vroom, then a student of Princeton university. Not more than three months ago Mr. Vroom sought an interview with Mr. Cleveland. He found an opportunity upon a street corner in Princeton, and proceeded to lay before the ex-president a plan which had been his life dream. In brief it was to found a country home for bright boys of the slums, where they could receive a practical education without being made objects of charity.

"Mr. Cleveland," said young Vroom, "your farm is the place I want. I will take it on any terms you may care to make. I haven't a cent, but I can make the thing a go, and I want your cooperation." Mr. Cleveland was rather amused at Mr. Vroom's nerve, and favorably impressed by his energy. He questioned Mr. Vroom closely about his plans and invited the young enthusiast to drive out to the farm with him next day. They did so, and before sunset Mr. Vroom received deeds of possession of the farm for five years. So the work was begun under Mr. Vroom's personal direction. While speaking about his plans the other day Mr. Vroom said:

"Our plan is not to found an asylum, a home or a charitable institution of any kind as charitable institutions are generally understood. We expect each boy to be self supporting as soon as may be. The organization will not be sectarian. Any boy who shows a desire for improvement—Protestant, Catholic or Hindoo—will be admitted. It is our theory that good citizens may be made out of many boys whom unfavorable environment now impels toward badness. We want to utilize what might be the waste material of society, turning a possible disgrace into an ornament.

"As to actual plans, the boys will not be herded together in one great building. We shall build a number of cottages, four possibly at the start, each of which will accommodate from 10 to 16 boys. In that way individuality and a certain degree of home life will be preserved. Wherever it is possible the boys will have separate rooms. Not more than two will occupy any department. A matron and a man in charge will be assigned to each house.

"Each boy upon entering the school will have an acre of ground adjoining the cottage in which he lives. This he will consider his own, and upon it he will raise whatever he pleases.

"The separate acres will radiate from the house like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. Nearest the dwelling there will be a flower garden, then a tract devoted to vegetables or to poultry, whichever the boy chooses to raise, and at the outer circle berry bushes. The products of each boy's little farm will be sold and he will receive the proceeds. With this he will pay a certain percentage to the school and keep the balance for himself. The sale of the produce will present no problem. Officers will be placed in the large cities for handling it, where boys who desire to go to the school in their town can be utilized as agents and salesmen. Patrons will readily be found in friends of the colony who will gladly buy fresh eggs and vegetables from the boy farmers.

"There will be a general classroom, of course," continued Mr. Vroom, "where English branches will be taught. I hope also to have a carpenter shop, a machine shop, a printing house (where the boys will edit a paper reporting the progress of the school), a photographing establishment and other branches of industry established. Music will also be taught, and I hope in time to have a school band which may be a means of earning money as well as a pleasure to the boys. Practical farming will, however, be made the main feature of the institution.

"You must understand," continued Mr. Vroom, "this plan is not visionary. We are not going to wait for buildings before beginning. We shall utilize the house already here and build others as we get the money to do so. Seven boys are waiting to come already, and ten more will join us as soon as we can provide accommodations for them. We rely upon public generosity. Anybody who chooses may build a cottage, name it, and, if desired, select the boys who are to live in it. Already several persons are considering doing this for us. Cottages of one story, accommodating ten boys and the caretakers, can be built



Women nowadays do not have to use a stream of water for a looking-glass. They have modern mirrors that will tell them very promptly whether their beauty is fading. A woman's beauty fades very rapidly if she is troubled with some derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. Ignorance or carelessness in this respect frequently causes great suffering and irregularity in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girlhood should be looked upon promptly and properly treated at once.

Mothers cannot be too conscientious in this respect, and cannot throw aside the prudery that is so prevalent upon this point too soon. Every young woman should know something about her own physical make-up, and the importance to her future of her local as well as general health. A woman who suffers from weaknesses peculiar to her sex will rapidly lose her beauty, her general health, her amiability and her usefulness and capability as a wife and housekeeper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, gives sturdy health to the distinctly feminine organism and prepares it to meet the trials of wifehood and motherhood. The "Favorite Prescription" is not a cure-all. It is intended for but one class of disorders and is good for no other. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes parturition easy, and banishes the discomforts of the expectant months. All good medicine dealers sell it.

"I wish to express my thanks for the good I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. E. Scovill, of Bolton, Stephenson Co., Ills. "I have used it at different times for the last eight years. It is the best medicine for expectant mothers. I never tried it for that until my last baby. I had been very bad, almost helpless. I could not get out of bed alone, or even turn over. Last December I commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription,' and could soon get in and out of bed as well as at any time. On March 29th I gave birth to an eleven pound boy without pain, and have since been as well and healthy as I ever was."

HAPPY LIVES.

Are Lives of Happy Living, And
Thus 'Tis Well That You
Should Know How
This Can Be.

In East Liverpool there is many a happy home. Perhaps you know of some, or better still, it may be that you rest your head at night in one yourself. Then again, there is many an unhappy fellow creature in your midst. 'Tis not surprising that this should be the case, when one thinks of the burdens some backs are forced to bear. If yours is not the back that bears the burden, still we think you would be glad to lend a helping hand to lighten another. Let us show you how it can be done, and at the same time tell a story of East Liverpool life that will prove this aid can easily be given:

Mr. Charles Smith, of 108 Fourth street, letter carrier, has been covering his route and delivering news both pleasant and sad, to the people of East Liverpool for the past 2½ years. From his robust and healthy appearance you would little think that he was enjoying other than the very best of health. Read what he says. He does not tell you that he was seriously ill, or that his days were numbered, but he does say:

"Sometime ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys and caused me such severe pains across the small of my back that I could scarcely get around my trip. I thought it would wear off, but as it did not get worse, I went to the W. & W. pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills and took them. The result was that the pains soon left me and I was all right again. They did the work so nicely and thoroughly that I have made up my mind that should I ever have occasion to use anything of the kind again, Doan's Kidney Pills will be the thing, and I advise any one troubled similarly to give them a trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box. For sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes
cheaper than ever,
especially those

Ladie's
and Gent's at

\$1.98 & \$2.48

worth 50c to \$1
per pair more.

W. H. GASS, 220 Diamond.

TAKE IT TO COUNCIL

A Change Wanted In the
Curfew Ordinance.

CITY TIME IS MUCH DESIRED

Mayor Bough Explained the Matter to the First M. E. Church Last Evening, and Formal Action Was Taken—Saloon Closing Also Discussed.

The Good Citizen's league met in the lecture room of the First M. E. church last night. The meeting was opened with prayer by Reverend Huston at 8:30 o'clock. The audience was small. Mayor Bough and Doctor Taggart, of the First U. P. church, were among those present.

Reverend Huston stated the object of the meeting, and asked Mayor Bough to explain the curfew law. He said:

"I am of the opinion that there has been a mistake in the ordinance. No councilman has ever told me whether the hour was set for standard or city time. It would be a good time for you to petition council to have the time fixed. I have talked to a member of council, whose authority on such subjects is unquestioned, and have learned that the hour will be changed to 8 o'clock, city time, or 7 o'clock, slow time.

I have been horrified at the many complaints that come to the office every day about children who loiter in the streets after dark. I am satisfied that the hour specified in the ordinance should be changed."

Doctor Taggart said that all he thought necessary in the matter was to have council specify the hour.

A motion was then made to ask council to make the ordinance read 8 o'clock, city time, and 7 o'clock, legal time.

Doctor Taggart spoke of closing the saloons at the old hour, namely, 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Palmer, as secretary, and Doctor Huston, as chairman, were then instructed to convey the action of the meeting to council.

J. C. McClain moved that the sense of the meeting was in one respect a recommendation for the closing of restaurants and all like places on Sunday.

The meeting then adjourned.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Must Stay In the Hospital.

Edward Kelly, of this city, who has been a patient in the Allegheny hospital for almost five months, is slightly improved. Friends desired to take him to Toronto recently, but this request was promptly refused by the hospital physicians.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Venom of These Serpents Is More Fatal Than That of the Cobras and a Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will Produce Serious Results.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands team with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidae. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogon and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malay archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young

reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

An English View of the Relations of This Nation to Them.

It may very well be that in the case of Cuba the United States will feel bound by her explicit pledges to try the experiment of self government in that island, but she cannot do this without leaving something in the nature of a resident commission to insure that the last state of Cuba is not worse than the first, and if, after three or four years, it is clear that United States intervention, far from bettering the condition of the Cubans, has brought about a more deplorable state of chaos than ever, then the ideal with which the present war was begun—an ideal made sacred by the blood of United States citizens—will become an imperative command.

The case of the Philippines stands somewhat differently. No explicit pledges were given in regard to them. As an incident in a war taken for humane reasons the United States has made herself de facto responsible for life and property in these islands. This is a grave responsibility, and it certainly will not be discharged by an ignominious flight just when the responsibility begins to weigh. No amount of moral platitudes upon the obligations of good faith would serve to cover the naked fact that, having taken up the sword in the cause of good government, the United States only succeeded in abolishing what little government did exist to make way for sheer anarchy. We refuse to believe this of any section of the English speaking family, least of all of the people who have made the United States what it is today in the comity of nations.—London Outlook.

MACON'S LIVING FLAG.

One Thousand Children Will Resolve the Stars and Bars Into Old Glory.

New Orleans must look to her laurels. She is to have a formidable rival in the field in Macon. If half the promises the enthusiastic citizens of this live, wide awake Georgia city make are realized, the carnival with which they propose to celebrate their municipality's golden jubilee on Oct. 11 to 14 next will make King Rex and his New Orleans followers feel that there are others in the south besides them. In fact, the Macon people declare that the New Orleans carnival will pale into insignificance before the splendor and glory and novelty of their big demonstration this autumn.

One of the principal features of the Macon carnival will be the representation of a living flag composed of 1,000 children. This will be on Oct. 14, the closing day, and will take place on Coleman's hill. It will be a magnificent climax to the four days' celebration. One thousand children, dressed in the red, white and blue, will be formed into an immense Confederate flag, while each child sings "Dixie." Then by a series of effective maneuvers the flag will be gradually transformed into Old Glory while the children sing "The Star Spangled Banner," closing with "America." The stars in this big flag will be represented by 45 children dressed in blue, each bearing the flag of one of the states. The governor of each state has already been asked for a flag. The 45 children composing the stars will be honor pupils in the public schools.—New York Herald.

Early Whist.

Mrs. Hervey writes on Oct. 25, 1697, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been hear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down— and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whist (sic) tel this moment, which is past 11 a'clock."

Twenty years later (March 18, 1717) Lord Hervey, as his title was then, writes to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foulkes, the tutor of Mad Tom Hervey, at Oxford, about that son's gambling propensities. He is to follow the example of his "good grandfather Hervey, who, pray tell Tom, never played at any game but whist, and at that only in Christmas time for sixpence a corner."

Lady Bristol was at Bath in April, 1723, and was then in the center of the world of whist. "Poor Bishop Nevell," she writes, "can scarce be reckoned among the living, being (in my opinion) worse than dead. They say he sits at Lindsey's with one to hold his cards and another to give him snuff. Palsey and gout have brought him to this miserable condition." On May 1 she cheerfully informs her husband that the diversion of the evening is the puppet show. "Betty is gone with Lady Torrington. The whiskers have promised me some diversion after 'tis over." —Notes and Queries.

Between Two Fires.

Squib—The editor seems to have the usual run of enemies.

Scrib—Yes. If he publishes anything anonymously, they accuse him of cowardice, while, should he sign an article, they laugh at his vanity!—Up to Date.

NEW FARM SCHOOL.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PHILANTHROPIC PLAN FOR POOR BOYS.

The Ex-President Has Given the Needed Land and Is Erecting Buildings For Its Use Near Princeton, N. J.—How the Farm Will Be Laid Out.

Upon the farm of Grover Cleveland, near Princeton, N. J., there has recently been established a farm school for poor boys from the city slums, of which the ex-president is himself the donor and founder, and to which he is devoting his means, energy and strong practical sense.

The farm, which consisted at the time of the purchase of some 65 acres of rolling upland and rather dilapidated buildings, was bought by Mr. Cleveland to supply fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and produce to his Princeton home. There was one young man who recognized, sooner even than the ex-president himself, exactly what Mr. Cleveland wanted to do with his farm. This was Mr. John Henry Vroom, then a student of Princeton university. Not more than three months ago Mr. Vroom sought an interview with Mr. Cleveland. He found an opportunity upon a street corner in Princeton, and proceeded to lay before the ex-president a plan which had been his life dream. In brief it was to found a country home for bright boys of the slums, where they could receive a practical education without being made objects of charity.

"Mr. Cleveland," said young Vroom, "your farm is the place I want. I will take it on any terms you may care to make. I haven't a cent, but I can make the thing a go, and I want your cooperation." Mr. Cleveland was rather amused at Mr. Vroom's nerve, and favorably impressed by his energy. He questioned Mr. Vroom closely about his plans and invited the young enthusiast to drive out to the farm with him next day. They did so, and before sunset Mr. Vroom received deeds of possession of the farm for five years. So the work was begun under Mr. Vroom's personal direction. While speaking about his plans the other day Mr. Vroom said:

"Our plan is not to found an asylum, a home or a charitable institution of any kind as charitable institutions are generally understood. We expect each boy to be self supporting as soon as may be. The organization will not be sectarian. Any boy who shows a desire for improvement—Protestant, Catholic or Hindoo—will be admitted. It is our theory that good citizens may be made out of many boys whom unfavorable environment now impels toward badness. We want to utilize what might be the waste material of society, turning a possible disgrace into an ornament.

"As to actual plans, the boys will not be herded together in one great building. We shall build a number of cottages, four possibly at the start, each of which will accommodate from 10 to 16 boys. In that way individuality and a certain degree of home life will be preserved. Wherever it is possible the boys will have separate rooms. Not more than two will occupy any department. A matron and a man in charge will be assigned to each house.

"Each boy upon entering the school will have an acre of ground adjoining the cottage in which he lives. This he will consider his own, and upon it he will raise whatever he pleases.

"The separate acres will radiate from the house like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. Nearest the dwelling there will be a flower garden, then a tract devoted to vegetables or to poultry, whichever the boy chooses to raise, and at the outer circle berry bushes. The products of each boy's little farm will be sold and he will receive the proceeds. With this he will pay a certain percentage to the school and keep the balance for himself. The sale of the produce will present no problem. Officers will be placed in the large cities for handling it, where boys who desire to go to the school in their town can be utilized as agents and salesmen. Patrons will readily be found in friends of the colony who will gladly buy fresh eggs and vegetables from the boy farmers.

"There will be a general classroom, of course," continued Mr. Vroom, "where English branches will be taught. I hope also to have a carpenter shop, a machine shop, a printing house (where the boys will edit a paper reporting the progress of the school), a photographing establishment and other branches of industry established. Music will also be taught, and I hope in time to have a school band which may be a means of earning money as well as a pleasure to the boys. Practical farming will, however, be made the main feature of the institution.

"You must understand," continued Mr. Vroom, "this plan is not visionary. We are not going to wait for buildings before beginning. We shall utilize the house already here and build others as we get the money to do so. Seven boys are waiting to come already, and ten more will join us as soon as we can provide accommodations for them. We rely upon public generosity. Anybody who chooses may build a cottage, name it, and, if desired, select the boys who are to live in it. Already several persons are considering doing this for us. Cottages of one story, accommodating ten boys and the caretakers, can be built



Women nowadays

days do not have to use a stream of water for a looking-glass. They have modern mirrors that will tell them very promptly whether their beauty is fading. A woman's beauty fades very rapidly if she is troubled with some derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. Ignorance or carelessness in this respect frequently causes great suffering and irregularity after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girlhood should be looked upon promptly and properly treated at once.

Mothers cannot be too conscientious in this respect, and cannot throw aside the prudery that is so prevalent upon this point too soon. Every young woman should know something about her own physical make-up, and the importance of her future of her local as well as general health. A woman who suffers from weaknesses peculiar to her sex will rapidly lose her beauty, her general health, her amiability and her usefulness and capability as a wife and housekeeper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, gives sturdy health to the distinctly feminine organism and prepares it to meet the trials of wifehood and motherhood. The "Favorite Prescription" is not a cure-all. It is intended for but one class of disorders and is good for no other. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes parturition easy, and banishes the discomforts of the expectant months. All good medicine dealers sell it.

"I wish to express my thanks for the good I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. E. Scovill, of Bolton, Stephenson Co., Ills. "I have used it at different times for the last eight years. It is the best medicine for expectant mothers. I never tried it for that until my last baby. I had been very bad, almost helpless. I could not get out of bed alone, or even turn over. Last December I commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription,' and could soon get in and out of bed as well as at any time. On March 29th I gave birth to an eleven pound boy without pain, and have since been as well and healthy as I ever was."

HAPPY LIVES.

Are Lives of Happy Living, And Thus 'Tis Well That You Should Know How This Can Be.

In East Liverpool there is many a happy home. Perhaps you know of some, or better still, it may be that you rest your head at night in one yourself. Then again, there is many an unhappy fellow creature in your midst. 'Tis not surprising that this should be the case, when one thinks of the burdens some backs are forced to bear. If yours is not the back that bears the burden, still we think you would be glad to lend a helping hand to lighten another. Let us show you how it can be done, and at the same time tell a story of East Liverpool life that will prove this aid can easily be given:

Mr. Charles Smith, of 198 Fourth street, letter carrier, has been covering his route and delivering news both pleasant and sad, to the people of East Liverpool for the past 2½ years. From his robust and healthy appearance you would little think that he was enjoying other than the very best of health. Read what he says. He does not tell you that he was seriously ill, or that his days were numbered, but he does say:

"Sometime ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys and caused me such severe pains across the small of my back that I could scarcely get around my trip. I thought it would wear off, but as it did not get worse, I went to the W. & W. pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills and took them. The result was that the pains soon left me and I was all right again. They did the work so nicely and thoroughly that I have made up my mind that should I ever have occasion to use anything of the kind again, Doan's Kidney Pills will be the thing, and I advise any one troubled similarly to give them a trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box. For sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN
AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Spleenlessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indulgences. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and make a man fit for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption. Taken in time, their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all

For
Shoe Bargains
this is the week.
We are selling Shoes
cheaper than ever,
especially those

Ladie's
and Gent's at

\$1.98 & \$2.48

worth 50c to \$1
per pair more.

W. H. GASS, 220
Diamond.

TAKE IT TO COUNCIL

**A Change Wanted In the
Curfew Ordinance.**

CITY TIME IS MUCH DESIRED

**Mayor Bough Explained the Matter to the
First M. E. Church Last Evening, and
Formal Action Was Taken—Saloon Clos-
ing Also Discussed.**

The Good Citizen's league met in the lecture room of the First M. E. church last night. The meeting was opened with prayer by Reverend Huston at 8:30 o'clock. The audience was small. Mayor Bough and Doctor Taggart, of the First U. P. church, were among those present.

Reverend Huston stated the object of the meeting, and asked Mayor Bough to explain the curfew law. He said:

"I am of the opinion that there has been a mistake in the ordinance. No councilman has ever told me whether the hour was set for standard or city time. It would be a good time for you to petition council to have the time fixed. I have talked to a member of council, whose authority on such subjects is unquestioned, and have learned that the hour will be changed to 8 o'clock, city time, or 7 o'clock, slow time. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malay archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ash and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young

DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

**VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WA-
TERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.**

**The Venom of These Serpents Is More
Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a
Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will
Produce Serious Results.**

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands teem with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidae. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogon and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least.

The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds. While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malay archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ash and mud.

It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young

reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

**An English View of the Relations of This
Nation to Them.**

It may very well be that in the case of Cuba the United States will feel bound by her explicit pledges to try the experiment of self government in that island, but she cannot do this without leaving something in the nature of a resident commission to insure that the last state of Cuba is not worse than the first, and if, after three or four years, it is clear that United States intervention, far from bettering the condition of the Cubans, has brought about a more deplorable state of chaos than ever, then the ideal with which the present war was begun—an ideal made sacred by the blood of United States citizens—will become an imperative command.

The case of the Philippines stands somewhat differently. No explicit pledges were given in regard to them. As an incident in a war taken for humane reasons the United States has made herself de facto responsible for life and property in these islands. This is a grave responsibility, and it certainly will not be discharged by an ignominious flight just when the responsibility begins to weigh. No amount of moral platitudes upon the obligations of good faith would serve to cover the naked fact that, having taken up the sword in the cause of good government, the United States only succeeded in abolishing what little government did exist to make way for sheer anarchy.

We refuse to believe this of any section of the English speaking family, least of all of the people who have made the United States what it is today in the comity of nations.—London Outlook.

MACON'S LIVING FLAG.

**One Thousand Children Will Resolve the
Stars and Bars Into Old Glory.**

New Orleans must look to her laurels. She is to have a formidable rival in the field in Macon. If half the promises the enthusiastic citizens of this live, wide awake Georgia city make are realized, the carnival with which they propose to celebrate their municipality's golden jubilee on Oct. 11 to 14 next will make King Rex and his New Orleans followers feel that there are others in the south besides them. In fact, the Macon people declare that the New Orleans carnival will pale into insignificance before the splendor and glory and novelty of their big demonstration this autumn.

One of the principal features of the Macon carnival will be the representation of a living flag composed of 1,000 children. This will be on Oct. 14, the closing day, and will take place on Coleman's hill. It will be a magnificent climax to the four days' celebration. One thousand children, dressed in the red, white and blue, will be formed into an immense Confederate flag, while each child sings "Dixie." Then by a series of effective maneuvers the flag will be gradually transformed into Old Glory while the children sing "The Star Spangled Banner," closing with "America." The stars in this big flag will be represented by 45 children dressed in blue, each bearing the flag of one of the states. The governor of each state has already been asked for a flag. The 45 children composing the stars will be honor pupils in the public schools.—New York Herald.

Early Whist.

Mrs. Hervey writes on Oct. 25, 1697, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been hear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down— and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whist (sic) tel this moment, which is past 11 a'clock."

Twenty years later (March 18, 1717) Lord Hervey, as his title was then, writes to the Rev. Mr. Thomas Foulkes, the tutor of Mad Tom Hervey, at Oxford, about that son's gambling propensities. He is to follow the example of his "good grandfather Hervey, who, pray tell Tom, never played at any game but whist, and at that only in Christmas time for sixpence a corner."

Lady Bristol was at Bath in April, 1723, and was then in the center of the world of whist. "Poor Bishop Nevel," she writes, "can scarce be reckoned among the living, being (in my opinion) worse than dead. They say he sits at Lindsey's with one to hold his cards and another to give him snuff. Palsey and gout have brought him to this miserable condition." On May 1 she cheerfully informs her husband that the diversion of the evening is the puppet show. "Betty is gone with Lady Torrington. The whiskers have promised me some diversion after 'tis over."

Notes and Queries.

Between Two Fires.

Squib—The editor seems to have the usual run of enemies.

Scrib—Yes. If he publishes anything anonymously, they accuse him of cowardice, while, should he sign an article, they laugh at his vanity!—Up to Date.

NEW FARM SCHOOL.

**MR. CLEVELAND'S PHILANTHROPIC
PLAN FOR POOR BOYS.**

**The Ex-President Has Given the Needed
Land and Is Erecting Buildings For Its
Use Near Princeton, N. J.—How the
Farm Will Be Laid Out.**

Upon the farm of Grover Cleveland, near Princeton, N. J., there has recently been established a farm school for poor boys from the city slums, of which the ex-president is himself the donor and founder, and to which he is devoting his means, energy and strong practical sense.

The farm, which consisted at the time of the purchase of some 65 acres of rolling upland and rather dilapidated buildings, was bought by Mr. Cleveland to supply fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and produce to his Princeton home. There was one young man who recognized, sooner even than the ex-president himself, exactly what Mr. Cleveland wanted to do with his farm. This was Mr. John Henry Vroom, a student of Princeton university. Not more than three months ago Mr. Vroom sought an interview with Mr. Cleveland. He found an opportunity upon a street corner in Princeton, and proceeded to lay before the ex-president a plan which had been his life dream. In brief it was to found a country home for bright boys of the slums, where they could receive a practical education without being made objects of charity.

"Mr. Cleveland," said young Vroom, "your farm is the place I want. I will take it on any terms you may care to make. I haven't a cent, but I can make the thing a go, and I want your cooperation." Mr. Cleveland was rather amused at Mr. Vroom's nerve, and favorably impressed by his energy. He questioned Mr. Vroom closely about his plans and invited the young enthusiast to drive out to the farm with him next day. They did so, and before sunset Mr. Vroom received deeds of possession of the farm for five years. So the work was begun under Mr. Vroom's personal direction. While speaking about his plans the other day Mr. Vroom said:

"Our plan is not to found an asylum, a home or a charitable institution of any kind as charitable institutions are generally understood. We expect each boy to be self supporting as soon as may be. The organization will not be sectarian. Any boy who shows a desire for improvement—Protestant, Catholic or Hindoo—will be admitted. It is our theory that good citizens may be made out of many boys whom unfavorable environment now impels toward badness. We want to utilize what might be the waste material of society, turning a possible disgrace into an ornament.

"As to actual plans, the boys will not be herded together in one great building. We shall build a number of cottages, four possibly at the start, each of which will accommodate from 10 to 16 boys. In that way individuality and a certain degree of home life will be preserved. Wherever it is possible the boys will have separate rooms. Not more than two will occupy any department. A matron and a man in charge will be assigned to each house.

"Each boy upon entering the school will have an acre of ground adjoining the cottage in which he lives. This he will consider his own, and upon it he will raise whatever he pleases. "The separate areas will radiate from the house like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. Nearest the dwelling there will be a flower garden, then a tract devoted to vegetables or to poultry, whichever the boy chooses to raise, and at the outer circle berry bushes. The products of each boy's little farm will be sold and he will receive the proceeds. With this he will pay a certain percentage to the school and keep the balance for himself. The sale of the produce will present no problem. Officers will be placed in the large cities for handling it, where boys who desire to go to the school in their town can be utilized as agents and salesmen. Patrons will readily be found in friends of the colony who will gladly buy fresh eggs and vegetables from the boy farmers.

"There will be a general classroom, of course," continued Mr. Vroom, "where English branches will be taught. I hope also to have a carpenter shop, a machine shop, a printing house (where the boys will edit a paper reporting the progress of the school), a photographing establishment and other branches of industry established. Music will also be taught, and I hope in time to have a school band which may be a means of earning money as well as a pleasure to the boys. Practical farming will, however, be made the main feature of the institution.

"You must understand," continued Mr. Vroom, "this plan is not visionary. We are not going to wait for buildings before beginning. We shall utilize the house already here and build others as we get the money to do so. Seven boys are waiting to come already, and ten more will join us as soon as we can provide accommodations for them. We rely upon public generosity. Anybody who chooses may build a cottage, name it, and, if desired, select the boys who are to live in it. Already several persons are considering doing this for us. Cottages of one story, accommodating ten boys and the caretakers, can be built



Women nowadays do not have to use a stream of water for a looking-glass. They have modern mirrors that will tell them very promptly whether their beauty is fading. A woman's beauty fades very rapidly if she is troubled with some derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. Ignorance or carelessness in this respect frequently causes great suffering and irregularity in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girlhood should be looked upon promptly and properly treated at once.

Mothers cannot be too conscientious in this respect, and cannot throw aside the prudery that is so prevalent upon this point too soon. Every young woman should know something about her own physical make-up, and the importance to her future of her local as well as general health. A woman who suffers from weaknesses peculiar to her sex will rapidly lose her beauty, her general health, her amiability and her usefulness and capability as a wife and housekeeper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, gives sturdy health to the distinctly feminine organism and prepares it to meet the trials of wifehood and motherhood. The "Favorite Prescription" is not a cure-all. It is intended for but one class of disorders and is good for no other. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes parturition easy, and banishes the discomforts of the expectant months. All good medicine dealers sell it.

"I wish to express my thanks for the good I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. E. Scoville, of Bolton, Stephenson Co., Ills. "I have used it at different times for the last eight years. It is the best medicine for expectant mothers. I never tried it for until my last baby I had been very bad, almost helpless. I could not get out of bed alone, or even turn over. Last December I commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription,' and could soon get in and out of bed as well as at any time. On March 29th I gave birth to an eleven pound boy without pain, and have since been as well and healthy as I ever was."

HAPPY LIVES.

**Are Lives of Happy Living, And
Thus 'Tis Well That You
Should Know How
This Can Be.**

In East Liverpool there is many a happy home. Perhaps you know of some, or better still, it may be that you rest your head at night in one yourself. Then again, there is many an unhappy fellow creature in your midst. 'Tis not surprising that this should be the case, when one thinks of the burdens some backs are forced to bear. If yours is not the back that bears the burden, still we think you would be glad to lend a helping hand to lighten another. Let us show you how it can be done, and at the same time tell a story of East Liverpool life that will prove this aid can easily be given:

Mr. Charles Smith, of 108 Fourth street, letter carrier, has been covering his route and delivering news both pleasant and sad, to the people of East Liverpool for the past 2½ years. From his robust and healthy appearance you would little think that he was enjoying other than the very best of health. Read what he says. He does not tell you that he was seriously ill, or that his days were numbered, but he does say:

"Sometime ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys and caused me such severe pains across the small of my back that I could scarcely get around my trip. I thought it would wear off, but as it did not get worse, I went to the W. & W. pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills and took them. The result was that the pains soon left me and I was all right again. They did the work so nicely and thoroughly that I have made up my mind that should I ever have occasion to use anything of the kind again, Doan's Kidney Pills will be the thing, and I advise any one troubled similarly to give them a trial."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box. For sale by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE
All Nervous Diseases—Failing Mem-
ory, Insanity, Shakes, Tremors,
by Abuse or Other Excesses and Indi-
cations. They quickly and surely
restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and
make a man for study, business or marriage.
Prevents Insanity and Consumption if
taken in time. Their remarkable properties
make them a CURE where all other fail.
They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a pos-
itively written guarantee to effect a cure **50 CTS.** in
each tablet of the money. Price **50 CTS.**
per box, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circular
free. **AJAX REM**

WELLSVILLE.

FROM BED TO PAVEMENT

Fell the Little Child of John Stiffler.

TEACHERS AT A RECEPTION

Improvement Company Held a Meeting. Joe McKee Arrested After Much Excitement at the Public Square—All the News of Wellsville.

The little child of John Stiffler had an experience last night which fortunately did not result seriously.

The little one was sleeping in a bed near a window, and some time during the night rolled out. The window was open and protected by a screen, but that did not save the youngster. The screen was knocked out and the child went through. It was picked up, and cried lustily for an hour, but then fell asleep, apparently little the worse for its unusual experience.

The Teachers.

The institute opened yesterday at 1 o'clock, and the program for the afternoon was passed through.

In the evening a reception was tendered the visitors at city hall. Mayor Dennis made an excellent address, and Professor Moore, of Leetonia, answered. P. H. White, for the board, spoke very well. He was followed by O. C. Vodrey, of Liverpool; J. M. Sarver, Canton; Mrs. Ford. Doctor Parke, Rev. Mr. McKee. The evening was pleasantly passed.

This morning Doctor Rounds gave an address on "Attention," Mrs. Ford spoke of "Modern Commerce," and Prof. Sarver made an address. "Habit" is Doctor Rounds' subject for this afternoon, and Mrs. Ford will talk on "Communication and Transportation."

The attendance today is very large, all parts of the county being represented.

Improvement Company.

The improvement company held a meeting last night, and talked for several hours.

The principal subject was the switch, and it now seems that it will be built.

The East End land abandoned by the pottery company will likely be occupied by an industry, and letters are today being sent to all who donated toward the purchase to gain their consent. No bonus is asked, and the name of the company cannot be learned.

Caused a Commotion.

Early last evening Joe McKee was arrested in the square by Officer Thorn for being drunk and disorderly. The man was very abusive, and Thorn called for help, and Charles Mardis assisted him to take McKee to jail.

McKee would not walk, and was placed on a street car, but more trouble was experienced in getting him into city hall.

Taken to the Workhouse.

Yesterday Andrew Heidburg, of Cincinnati, was arrested by Officer Lancaster, and this morning he was brought before Squire Haney, who fined him \$1 and costs.

This afternoon Heidburg was taken to Canton to the workhouse.

Suit for Rent.

The case of Matilda Cameron against J. D. Ritter for \$72, claimed for rent, is set for Thursday at 8 o'clock. Squire Riley will decide the case.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. S. W. Menough and Mrs. Warren Menough returned from their Pittsburgh trip today.

Misses Minnie Johnson and Frank Bradbury, of Lisbon, spent the day with Miss Bessie Aten, Front street.

Charles Cummins and his bride, of Neville island, have arrived from their trip to Cleveland, and went out to Inverness to visit Mr. Cummins' uncle, John J. Rose.

Eighty-two tickets were sold at the upper depot for the Randolph park excursion this morning. Among the number who went were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mick, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, Miss Emma Woolley, Mrs. Will Anderson, Miss Lizzie Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Le Clare.

Miss Maud Arter, of Dawson, Pa., is visiting D. T. Lawson, Front street.

Mrs. Mame Byrne is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cope left for a drive through the country today. They combine business and pleasure.

Miss Grace Parke, who has been visiting E. W. McGinnis, Wilkinsburg, Pa., returned yesterday.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

New Tailor Made Suits.

Madame Fashion has decreed that the tailor made suit will be very popular the coming season. The advance fall styles are now ready for your inspection in our cloak room. They come in all the new shades and styles and are priced at from \$10 to \$25 each.

New Dress Goods and Silks.

Quite a demand already for fall dress goods, and we are meeting it. One hundred pieces of new dress goods added to the stock this week.

Covert cloths at 50, 79, \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

Poplins, 46 inches wide, at 75, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Serges and henriettes at 25, 50, 75 and \$1 a yard.

Black crepons at 50, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 a yard.

New Silks.

High class novelty silks in exclusive waist patterns

at \$1.50 a yard, or \$6 a pattern. Not any two alike. Choice effects at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

New Fur Collarettes.

Just the thing for cool evenings. They are here in all their glory, in all the different furs, and in all the latest styles. Priced at \$2 to \$25 each.

Blankets.

Yes, blankets. You will need them pretty soon, and we have prices for you now that will pay you to invest. Part payment now will hold them until you get ready for them.

Summer Goods.

Wash goods, waists, wrappers, separate skirts, parasols, and all summer goods at your own price. You can buy yourself rich if you have a little money to invest in summer goods.

A Snap For You.

About 500 yards wash goods that sold at 10, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$, 15 and 18c a yard. Come and take them as long as they last at 5c a yard.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

Mrs. W. W. Christy and Miss Edna have returned from an extended visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

The Elite club have arranged for an outing at Columbian park this evening.

E. E. Lowry is taking the place of his brother while the latter is away at Cincinnati.

Willie Lownds, the 3-year-old son of Fire Chief Lownds, fell on Sunday injuring his face badly on a banister so that a doctor's care was needed.

RICHES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Mineral Resources Are Said to Be Unlimited—Agricultural Products.

The Philippines when developed by Yankee enterprise will return a rich harvest to fortune seekers. Their mineral resources are unlimited. It is predicted by experts that the islands are destined to offer one of the richest gold fields in the world, rivaling South Africa and Alaska. The placers and quartz deposits are exceedingly rich. Gold has been produced by the natives from time immemorial and was an article of commerce with them before the Spaniards discovered the archipelago.

They still procure it by the same primitive method which they have employed for centuries, washing the auriferous gravel in wooden bowls. The quartz they break with hammers and then grind it in rude mills, washing it afterward, as they do the gravel, and losing three fourths of the yellow metal present.

One reason why the gold deposits have been so little developed is that they exist chiefly in mountains and inaccessible localities, sometimes occupied by savage and independent tribes, which have never submitted to Spanish rule.

In copper the islands are enormously rich and in iron likewise. There are extensive beds of coal which have not yielded a high quality of that mineral up to date, because only the surface outcroppings have been mined.

The most important agricultural product that we shall get from the Philippines is the famous manilla hemp

—a kind of fiber that cannot be produced of the same quality anywhere else in the world. It is used in the United States for rope, cordage and binding twine, and in the last three months of 1897 no less than 138,792

bales of it were exported to the United States from the archipelago. The plant that produces it is the species of banana with a nonedible fruit. Other things that come to us from the islands are

cigars, tobacco, copra, precious woods,

pearl shells, indigo and coffee.

Among the woods are ebony, ironwood and logwood.—Washington Post.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANSER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WANTED.

WANTED—Man to select decorated

ware. Apply to French China com-

pany.

WANTED—A girl for general housework;

small family. Inquire Mrs. Farrell,

230 Thompson avenue.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest.

Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

WELLSVILLE.

FROM BED TO PAVEMENT

Fell the Little Child of John Stiffler.

TEACHERS AT A RECEPTION

Improvement Company Held a Meeting. Joe McKee Arrested After Much Excitement at the Public Square—All the News of Wellsville.

The little child of John Stiffler had an experience last night which fortunately did not result seriously.

The little one was sleeping in a bed near a window, and some time during the night rolled out. The window was open and protected by a screen, but that did not save the youngster. The screen was knocked out and the child went through. It was picked up, and cried lustily for an hour, but then fell asleep, apparently little the worse for its unusual experience.

The Teachers.

The institute opened yesterday at 1 o'clock, and the program for the afternoon was passed through.

In the evening a reception was tendered the visitors at city hall. Mayor Dennis made an excellent address, and Professor Moore, of Leetonia, answered. P. H. White, for the board, spoke very well. He was followed by O. C. Vodrey, of Liverpool; J. M. Sarver, Canton; Mrs. Ford. Doctor Parke, Rev. Mr. McKee. The evening was pleasantly passed.

This morning Doctor Rounds gave an address on "Attention," Mrs. Ford spoke of "Modern Commerce," and Prof. Sarver made an address. "Habit" is Doctor Rounds' subject for this afternoon, and Mrs. Ford will talk on "Communication and Transportation."

The attendance today is very large, all parts of the county being represented.

Improvement Company.

The improvement company held a meeting last night, and talked for several hours.

The principal subject was the switch, and it now seems that it will be built.

The East End land abandoned by the pottery company will likely be occupied by an industry, and letters are today being sent to all who donated toward the purchase to gain their consent. No bonus is asked, and the name of the company cannot be learned.

Caused a Commotion.

Early last evening Joe McKee was arrested in the square by Officer Thorn for being drunk and disorderly. The man was very abusive, and Thorn called for help, and Charles Mardis assisted him to take McKee to jail.

McKee would not walk, and was placed on a street car, but more trouble was experienced in getting him into city hall.

Taken to the Workhouse.

Yesterday Andrew Heidburg, of Cincinnati, was arrested by Officer Lancaster, and this morning he was brought before Squire Haney, who fined him \$1 and costs.

This afternoon Heidburg was taken to Canton to the workhouse.

Suit For Rent.

The case of Matilda Cameron against J. D. Ritter for \$72, claimed for rent, is set for Thursday at 8 o'clock. Squire Riley will decide the case.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. S. W. Menough and Mrs. Warren Menough returned from their Pittsburg trip today.

Misses Minnie Johnson and Frank Bradbury, of Lisbon, spent the day with Miss Bessie Aten, Front street.

Charles Cummins and his bride, of Neville island, have arrived from their trip to Cleveland, and went out to Inverness to visit Mr. Cummins' uncle, John J. Rose.

Eighty-two tickets were sold at the upper depot for the Randolph park excursion this morning. Among the number who went were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mick, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, Miss Emma Woolley, Mrs. Will Anderson, Miss Lizzie Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Le Clare.

Miss Maud Arter, of Dawson, Pa., is visiting D. T. Lawson, Front street.

Mrs. Mame Byrne is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cope left for a drive through the country today. They combine business and pleasure.

Miss Grace Parke, who has been visiting E. W. McGinnis, Wilkinsburg, Pa., returned yesterday.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

New Tailor Made Suits.

Madame Fashion has decreed that the tailor made suit will be very popular the coming season. The advance fall styles are now ready for your inspection in our cloak room. They come in all the new shades and styles and are priced at from \$10 to \$25 each.

New Dress Goods and Silks.

Quite a demand already for fall dress goods, and we are meeting it. One hundred pieces of new dress goods added to the stock this week.

Covert cloths at 50, 79, \$1 and \$1.25 a yard. Poplins, 46 inches wide, at 75, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Serges and henrietas at 25, 50, 75 and \$1 a yard.

Black crepons at 50, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 a yard.

New Silks.

High class novelty silks in exclusive waist patterns

at \$1.50 a yard, or \$6 a pattern. Not any two alike. Choice effects at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

New Fur Collarettes.

Just the thing for cool evenings. They are here in all their glory, in all the different furs, and in all the latest styles. Priced at \$2 to \$25 each.

Blankets.

Yes, blankets. You will need them pretty soon, and we have prices for you now that will pay you to invest. Part payment now will hold them until you get ready for them.

Summer Goods.

Wash goods, waists, wrappers, separate skirts, parasols, and all summer goods at your own price. You can buy yourself rich if you have a little money to invest in summer goods.

A Snap For You.

About 500 yards wash goods that sold at 10, 12¹/₂, 15 and 18c a yard. Come and take them as long as they last at 5c a yard.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

Mrs. W. W. Christy and Miss Edna have returned from an extended visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

The Elite club have arranged for an outing at Columbian park this evening.

E. E. Lowry is taking the place of his brother while the latter is away at Cincinnati.

Willie Lownds, the 3-year-old son of Fire Chief Lownds, fell on Sunday injuring his face badly on a banister so that a doctor's care was needed.

RICHES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Mineral Resources Are Said to Be Unlimited—Agricultural Products.

The Philippines when developed by Yankee enterprise will return a rich harvest to fortune seekers. Their mineral resources are unlimited. It is predicted by experts that the islands are destined to offer one of the richest gold-fields in the world, rivaling South Africa and Alaska. The placers and quartz deposits are exceedingly rich. Gold has been produced by the natives from time immemorial and was an article of commerce with them before the Spaniards discovered the archipelago. They still procure it by the same primitive method which they have employed for centuries, washing the auriferous gravel in wooden bowls. The quartz they break with hammers and then grind it in rude mills, washing it afterward, as they do the gravel, and losing three fourths of the yellow metal present. One reason why the gold deposits have been so little developed is that they exist chiefly in mountains and inaccessible localities, sometimes occupied by savage and independent tribes, which have never submitted to Spanish rule. In copper the islands are enormously rich and in iron likewise. There are extensive beds of coal which have not yielded a high quality of that mineral up to date, because only the surface outcroppings have been mined.

The most important agricultural product that we shall get from the Philippines is the famous manilla hemp—a kind of fiber that cannot be produced of the same quality anywhere else in the world. It is used in the United States for rope, cordage and binding twine, and in the last three months of 1897 no less than 138,792 bales of it were exported to the United States from the archipelago. The plant that produces it is the species of banana with a nonedible fruit. Other things that come to us from the islands are cigars, tobacco, copra, precious woods, pearl shells, indigo and coffee. Among the woods are ebony, ironwood and logwood.—Washington Post.

Her War Hero.

He—What do you women know about war? I'll bet you can't tell right now who is the most brilliant commander in the navy?

She—Mr. Evans, of course. He has said more bright things than any of them.—Indianapolis Journal.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SOALP CLEANSER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WANTED.

WANTED—Man to select decorated ware. Apply to French China company.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Inquire Mrs. Farrell, 230 Thompson avenue.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest.

Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Have You Inspected It?—

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

WELLSVILLE.

FROM BED TO PAVEMENT

Fell the Little Child of John Stiffler.

TEACHERS AT A RECEPTION

Improvement Company Held a Meeting. Joe McKee Arrested After Much Excitement at the Public Square—All the News of Wellsville.

The little child of John Stiffler had an experience last night which fortunately did not result seriously.

The little one was sleeping in a bed near a window, and some time during the night rolled out. The window was open and protected by a screen, but that did not save the youngster. The screen was knocked out and the child went through. It was picked up, and cried lustily for an hour, but then fell asleep, apparently little the worse for its unusual experience.

The Teachers.

The institute opened yesterday at 1 o'clock, and the program for the afternoon was passed through.

In the evening a reception was tendered the visitors at city hall. Mayor Dennis made an excellent address, and Professor Moore, of Leetonia, answered. P. H. White, for the board, spoke very well. He was followed by O. C. Vodrey, of Liverpool; J. M. Sarver, Canton; Mrs. Ford. Doctor Parke, Rev. Mr. McKee. The evening was pleasantly passed.

This morning Doctor Rounds gave an address on "Attention," Mrs. Ford spoke of "Modern Commerce," and Prof. Sarver made an address. "Habit" is Doctor Rounds' subject for this afternoon, and Mrs. Ford will talk on "Communication and Transportation."

The attendance today is very large, all parts of the county being represented.

Improvement Company.

The improvement company held a meeting last night, and talked for several hours.

The principal subject was the switch, and it now seems that it will be built.

The East End land abandoned by the pottery company will likely be occupied by an industry, and letters are today being sent to all who donated toward the purchase to gain their consent. No bonus is asked, and the name of the company cannot be learned.

Caused a Commotion.

Early last evening Joe McKee was arrested in the square by Officer Thorn for being drunk and disorderly. The man was very abusive, and Thorn called for help, and Charles Mardis assisted him to take McKee to jail.

McKee would not walk, and was placed on a street car, but more trouble was experienced in getting him into city hall.

Taken to the Works.

Yesterday Andrew Heidburg, of Cincinnati, was arrested by Officer Lancaster, and this morning he was brought before Squire Haney, who fined him \$1 and costs.

This afternoon Heidburg was taken to Canton to the workhouse.

Suit For Rent.

The case of Matilda Cameron against J. D. Ritter for \$72, claimed for rent, is set for Thursday at 8 o'clock. Squire Riley will decide the case.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. S. W. Menough and Mrs. Warren Menough returned from their Pittsburgh trip today.

Misses Minnie Johnson and Frank Bradbury, of Lisbon, spent the day with Miss Bessie Aten, Front street.

Charles Cummins and his bride, of Neville island, have arrived from their trip to Cleveland, and went out to Inverness to visit Mr. Cummins' uncle, John J. Rose.

Eighty-two tickets were sold at the upper depot for the Randolph park excursion this morning. Among the number who went were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mick, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, Miss Emma Woolley, Mrs. Will Anderson, Miss Lizzie Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Le Clare.

Miss Maud Arter, of Dawson, Pa., is visiting D. T. Lawson, Front street.

Mrs. Mame Byrne is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cope left for a drive through the country today. They combine business and pleasure.

Miss Grace Parke, who has been visiting E. W. McGinnis, Wilkinsburg, Pa., returned yesterday.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

New Tailor Made Suits.

Madame Fashion has decreed that the tailor made suit will be very popular the coming season. The advance fall styles are now ready for your inspection in our cloak room. They come in all the new shades and styles and are priced at from \$10 to \$25 each.

New Dress Goods and Silks.

Quite a demand already for fall dress goods, and we are meeting it. One hundred pieces of new dress goods added to the stock this week.

Covert cloths at 50, 79, \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

Poplins, 46 inches wide, at 75, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Serges and henrettas at 25, 50, 75 and \$1 a yard.

Black crepons at 50, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 a yard.

New Silks.

High class novelty silks in exclusive waist patterns

at \$1.50 a yard, or \$6 a pattern. Not any two alike. Choice effects at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

New Fur Collarettes.

Just the thing for cool evenings. They are here in all their glory, in all the different furs, and in all the latest styles. Priced at \$2 to \$25 each.

Blankets.

Yes, blankets. You will need them pretty soon, and we have prices for you now that will pay you to invest. Part payment now will hold them until you get ready for them.

Summer Goods.

Wash goods, waists, wrappers, separate skirts, parasols, and all summer goods at your own price. You can buy yourself rich if you have a little money to invest in summer goods.

A Snap For You.

About 500 yards wash goods that sold at 10, 12¹/₂, 15 and 18c a yard. Come and take them as long as they last at 5c a yard.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

Mrs. W. W. Christy and Miss Edna have returned from an extended visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

The Elite club have arranged for an outing at Columbian park this evening.

E. E. Lowry is taking the place of his brother while the latter is away at Cincinnati.

Willie Lownds, the 3-year-old son of Fire Chief Lownds, fell on Sunday injuring his face badly on a banister so that a doctor's care was needed.

RICHES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Mineral Resources Are Said to Be Unlimited—Agricultural Products.

The Philippines when developed by Yankee enterprise will return a rich harvest to fortune seekers. Their mineral resources are unlimited. It is predicted by experts that the islands are destined to offer one of the richest gold-fields in the world, rivaling South Africa and Alaska. The placers and quartz deposits are exceedingly rich.

Gold has been produced by the natives from time immemorial and was an article of commerce with them before the Spaniards discovered the archipelago.

They still procure it by the same primitive method which they have employed for centuries, washing the auriferous gravel in wooden bowls. The quartz they break with hammers and then grind it in rude mills, washing it afterward, as they do the gravel, and losing three fourths of the yellow metal present.

One reason why the gold deposits have been so little developed is that they exist chiefly in mountains and inaccessible localities, sometimes occupied by savage and independent tribes, which have never submitted to Spanish rule.

In copper the islands are enormously rich and in iron likewise. There are extensive beds of coal which have not yielded a high quality of that mineral up to date, because only the surface outcroppings have been mined.

The most important agricultural product that we shall get from the Philippines is the famous manilla hemp—a kind of fiber that cannot be produced of the same quality anywhere else in the world. It is used in the United States for rope, cordage and binding twine, and in the last three months of 1897 no less than 138,792 bales of it were exported to the United States from the archipelago.

The plant that produces it is the species of banana with a nonedible fruit. Other things that come to us from the islands are

cigars, tobacco, copra, precious woods, pearl shells, indigo and coffee. Among the woods are ebony, ironwood and logwood.—Washington Post.

Her War Hero.

He—What do you women know about what? I'll bet you can't tell right now who is the most brilliant commander in the navy?

She—Mr. Evans, of course. He has said more bright things than any of them.—Indianapolis Journal.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, when there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SOALP CLEANSER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WANTED.

WANTED—Man to select decorated ware. Apply to French China company.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Inquire Mrs. Farrell, 230 Thompson avenue.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Have You Inspected It?—

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

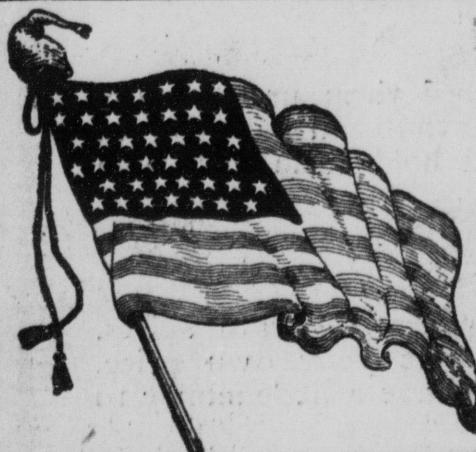
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance \$5.00
Three Months 1.25
By the Week 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



ADMIRAL SCHLEY and Captain Evans are ill, and the whole country hopes they will soon be well. Uncle Sam cannot afford to lose such men at present.

IF President McKinley really wants to keep Manila and the island of Luzon the country will stand by him, and not an American flag will come down from conquered territory. Old Glory will continue to maintain its reputation.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE told a newspaper man in New York the other day that every man in the Eighth, from Colonel Hard down, is a gentleman, which shows that the gallant captain is himself gentleman as well as sailor and scientist.

THE DAYTON CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Ohio are meeting at Dayton today for the purpose of finding an issue and incidentally nominating a ticket. They are not so particular about the latter if they can only decide on the former.

For weeks it has been known that Hon. Paul Sorg, Hon. Calvin Brice and a few choice spirits have been endeavoring to capture the convention for the plain old-fashioned Democracy they would like to have the public believe they represent, while John R. McLean, with his millions and a few friends have been engaged in a struggle for free silver and an endorsement for John, who is popularly supposed to have aspirations far beyond the range of state politics. With Brice on one side and McLean on the other the matter has to the present been largely a fierce, quiet battle behind the scenes, the end of which will be brought to public view when the business of the convention is made known. Then the party throughout the state can go into the battle shouting in action if not in words, "The king is dead, long live the king." The Dayton convention is to be a fight to the finish.

THE EIGHTH'S NEEDS.

The appeal of Colonel Dick to the people whose towns and cities are represented in the Eighth, should not be passed without some response.

The boys have not been long away from their native shore, but they have suffered much in that brief time. They are coming home ragged, sick and without a great deal of spirit. They went to fight a visible foe; they found one they could not successfully resist. For days they have been upon the open sea, and doubtless a number are somewhat improved, but enough of the sick remain to warrant the best efforts of their friends to give the care and attention they need. Camp Wikoff is evidently not fitted for their reception, and as there seems little prospect for help from the department, Colonel Dick appeals to the people.

East Liverpool has already done something. Boxes and barrels laden with clothing and viands have gone to Mon-tauk Point. If they are delivered our boys will be well cared for, but if it develops that they need more, no one believes the city will hesitate. Another and even better shipment will doubtless go forward at once. Liverpool has not forgotten its soldiers.

New Pipe.

The Ohio Valley Gas company is laying a four-inch line from the main line to the flint mill and French China company.

A SAILOR'S VIEW

Of the Trip of the Eighth Ohio to Siboney.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE

The Soldiers Were New to Sea Life, and an Officer of the St. Paul Details Many Interesting Happenings In Which the Ohio Boys Showed Their Ability to Adapt Themselves to Circumstances. An Entertaining Tale Made Up of Facts.

The Chicago Times-Herald of Sunday contained an article from the pen of Ensign Powelson, U. S. N., which will be eagerly read by many persons in this place. Ensign Powelson was on duty on board the St. Paul when that ship took the Eighth Ohio from New York to Santiago. He writes:

"The Eighth Ohio regiment is composed of separate companies from different parts of the state, four being from Canton. They were as strong and rugged a set of fellows as we had ever seen together. Everybody about the ship remarked upon it. There was not a pale or sickly looking man among them. They looked as if their six weeks in the open air at Camp Alger had done them lots of good. As one of the ship's officers looked them over he remarked, with a great deal of feeling:

"I hate to see such a strapping lot of fellows go to such a bad place."

"But they are just the sort of fellows the army needs in Cuba, if for no other reason than that they are so good natured. At times they seemed a little too cheerful with their jokes and songs, and it made some of us who had had some experience in Cuba think they little realized where they were going.

"They had a splendid time going down, much better than they had anticipated. The weather was cool and delightful, the sea was smooth and a beautiful deep blue, and, with a few exceptions, the motion of the ship discomfited no one. It was not until we had passed the Bahamas that the heat in any way became oppressive, and even then it was not so hot as it had been in New York just previous to our departure.

"To most of the soldiers the sea and ships were strange and curious sights, and the first schooner we passed came in for as much attention as if she had been a battle ship. Everything was new, and rival wags made the most of it to show their wit.

"The soldiers for the most part slept on the promenade deck, just outside the quarters of the ship's officers, and their conversation after they had turned in was more conducive to laughter than to sleep for the officer inside who had a night watch ahead of him. The second night out I had a watch from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, and I turned in about 9 o'clock to get some sleep. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. But it was no use.

around the promenade deck, forecastle and poop and had a good time generally. The first flying fish they encountered in the gulf stream came in for a great deal of attention, but they were of such a strange and mysterious character that the soldiers ventured no opinion as to the size they grow or how far they can fly. That will be reserved for the return trip.

"On the second day out we sighted a ship ahead and the soldiers congregated on the forecastle to get a look at her. They didn't have anything else to argue about just then, so they argued about the distance she was off. Some said she was thirty miles and some said fifteen. In reality she was but seven. Distances on the water are very deceptive.

"When they hadn't anything to do they picked out one of the crowd, and then all hands would guy him. One day a fellow was detailed as orderly to the general. He thought he must look his best. From some part of his outfit he produced a celluloid collar and started down the deck with it on. There were cheers and jeers and loud cries of 'take off that collar!' 'What did you come in the army for—to look pretty?' 'Oh, Georgie, did mamma say you could come?'

"The collar went overboard, and the crowd looked around for other legitimate prey. No one would ever have guessed that these men were going to war. They had asked to see service, and were to be given an opportunity to do it. They were satisfied and were not borrowing trouble.

"I noticed a good many of our soldiers wore large white buttons pinned on their blue shirts. At first I thought they were campaign buttons of some sort, but on closer inspection found they were all photographs of pretty girls. I said to one fellow, 'Is that the picture of your best girl?' 'Yes,' said he proudly. 'Pretty good idea, don't you think? A good many of the boys sent on photographs and had them reproduced on these porcelain buttons.' They all seemed to wear them on the left side.

"One night when the officers went down to dinner in the big dining saloon they were astonished to see a private in a blue shirt, dirty suspenders and no coat fairly making the piano talk. Those of us whom music always reminds of familiar places and faces were rapidly transported from quick lunch dining saloons, with their 'rag time' and rapid runs, to the stately grand opera, with the heavy thundering of the grand finales. The performer was roundly applauded. But he was not the only musician among them. We were nightly entertained by the mandolin and guitar and the quartet. It is curious how long it takes a song to penetrate Ohio. 'Annie Rooney' was evidently an old song, for they did not sing it, but the 'Sidewalks of New York' was just as pleasing to the crowd as any casual observer might imagine.

"Strange to say, troops wanted to see a naval fight. One afternoon passing through the Bahamas a strange ship was sighted. Her character not being apparent the guns were manned and loaded. Much to the disappointment of the soldiers, she proved to be the United States ship Resolute, and made signal 'no news from Santiago.' This pleased the men, for they all felt nothing further had been done and they would reach Santiago in time for the final assault.

"When we reached the Windward passage it was dark, and Captain Sigsbee took even greater precautions than before. Half the crew were not only on deck all night, but were required to sleep within an arm's length of the big guns. About 11 p.m., when we were off Cape Maysi, Cuba, a suspicious light was seen. A blast of the siren brought the full watch to their feet at the guns in an instant. Every gun was brought to bear on the craft. A few of the soldiers who were awake quickly grasped the situation and began waking up their friends, whispering, 'get up, Jim, there is going to be a scrap.'

"There was no occasion, but in two minutes every soldier was at his feet peering into the darkness. As we passed the ship the guns were kept trained on her. The St. Paul was not anxious for a fight, having so many troops on board, but she was always ready to defend herself. The ship proved to be friendly.

"Sunday morning at daybreak we sighted Santiago. It was a quick run—three days and a few hours from New York. As we drew nearer we made out men-of-war in the distance. The first ship we passed was the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with her three big pneumatic tubes in the bow. Next we passed the Texas, and finally ran up close to the Brooklyn and communicated with Commodore Schley, who was then temporarily in command of Santiago. We were within three miles of Morro Castle and could see the big battleship Indiana lying close in shore under the batteries.

"One of the soldiers complained that he could not find his way around. He said: 'Whenever I ask these sailors where to find anything they tell me to go up to the stern or the bow or down to leeward or some other old place I don't know anything about.'

"During the daytime the soldiers have very little to do. They loafed

"There were many amusing scenes at

the gangway ladder when the soldiers were leaving. The sea was a little rough, and the big cutters of the St. Paul danced rather lively on the swell. Frequently as a soldier jumped into the boat he did not allow for the motion and went sprawling in the bottom. This was always sufficient excuse for a rousing cheer from his company on the deck above.

"The last to leave was the regimental band and the baggage detail. As they shoved off on the navy tug Leyden someone proposed three cheers for the St. Paul, and in return three rousing cheers for the Eighth Ohio was given by the sailors. The band played 'Auld Lang Syne' and the tug gave a farewell toot. The last of the Eighth Ohio were gone, and not a few lingered at the rail absorbed in reverie as they watched the tug disappearing in the distance. Rousing himself finally, one old jack turned away, and as he shuffled off muttered more to himself than to his fellows, 'I'd

rather be a sailor than a soldier,' and he was not alone in his choice.

Nicely Caught.

A few evenings ago a gentleman stepped from a train at one of the London stations, when a young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa, I'm so glad you have come!"

The old gentleman threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast.

Soon she looked up into his face, and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my, you're not my papa!" she said, trying to free herself from his embrace.

"Yes, I am," insisted the old gentleman, holding her tightly. "You are my long lost daughter, and I am going to keep you in my arms till I get a policeman."

When the officer came, he found the old gentleman's diamond pin in the girl's hand.—Pearson's Weekly.

There is no Kodak but the

Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

AT

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At Kinsey's.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

Now is the time to buy Wall Paper Cheap. We have a large line, and Prices are very low.

Parlor Papers, 7, 10, 12₁, 15c.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

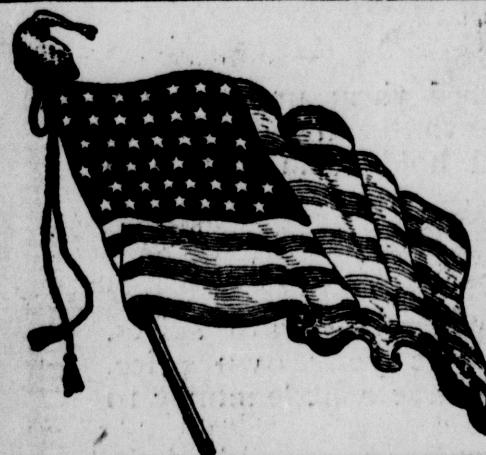
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. TUESDAY, AUGUST 23



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



ADMIRAL SCHLEY and Captain Evans are ill, and the whole country hopes they will soon be well. Uncle Sam cannot afford to lose such men at present.

IF President McKinley really wants to keep Manila and the island of Luzon the country will stand by him, and not an American flag will come down from conquered territory. Old Glory will continue to maintain its reputation.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE told a newspaper man in New York the other day that every man in the Eighth, from Colonel Hard down, is a gentleman, which shows that the gallant captain is himself a gentleman as well as sailor and scientist.

THE DAYTON CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Ohio are meeting at Dayton today for the purpose of finding an issue and incidentally nominating a ticket. They are not so particular about the latter if they can only decide on the former.

For weeks it has been known that Hon. Paul Sorg, Hon. Calvin Brice and a few choice spirits have been endeavoring to capture the convention for the plain old-fashioned Democracy they would like to have the public believe they represent, while John R. McLean, with his millions and a few friends have been engaged in a struggle for free silver and an endorsement for John, who is popularly supposed to have aspirations far beyond the range of state politics. With Brice on one side and McLean on the other the matter has to the present been largely a fierce, quiet battle behind the scenes, the end of which will be brought to public view when the business of the convention is made known. Then the party throughout the state can go into the battle shouting in action if not in words, "The king is dead, long live the king." The Dayton convention is to be a fight to the finish.

THE EIGHTH'S NEEDS.

The appeal of Colonel Dick to the people whose towns and cities are represented in the Eighth, should not be passed without some response.

The boys have not been long away from their native shore, but they have suffered much in that brief time. They are coming home ragged, sick and without a great deal of spirit. They went to fight a visible foe; they found one they could not successfully resist. For days they have been upon the open sea, and doubtless a number are somewhat improved, but enough of the sick remain to warrant the best efforts of their friends to give the care and attention they need. Camp Wikoff is evidently not fitted for their reception, and as there seems little prospect for help from the department, Colonel Dick appeals to the people.

East Liverpool has already done something. Boxes and barrels laden with clothing and viands have gone to Mountauk Point. If they are delivered our boys will be well cared for, but if it develops that they need more, no one believes the city will hesitate. Another and even better shipment will doubtless go forward at once. Liverpool has not forgotten its soldiers.

New Pipe.

The Ohio Valley Gas company is laying a four-inch line from the main line to the flint mill and French China company.

A SAILOR'S VIEW

Of the Trip of the Eighth Ohio to Siboney.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE

The Soldiers Were New to Sea Life, and an Officer of the St. Paul Details Many Interesting Happenings In Which the Ohio Boys Showed Their Ability to Adapt Themselves to Circumstances. An Entertaining Tale Made Up of Facts.

The Chicago Times-Herald of Sunday contained an article from the pen of Ensign Powelson, U. S. N., which will be eagerly read by many persons in this place. Ensign Powelson was on duty on board the St. Paul when that ship took the Eighth Ohio from New York to Santiago. He writes:

"The Eighth Ohio regiment is composed of separate companies from different parts of the state, four being from Canton. They were as strong and rugged a set of fellows as we had ever seen together. Everybody about the ship remarked upon it. There was not a pale or sickly looking man among them. They looked as if their six weeks in the open air at Camp Alger had done them lots of good. As one of the ship's officers looked them over he remarked, with a great deal of feeling:

"I hate to see such a strapping lot of fellows go to such a bad place."

"But they are just the sort of fellows the army needs in Cuba, if for no other reason than that they are so good natured. At times they seemed a little too cheerful with their jokes and songs, and it made some of us who had had some experience in Cuba think they little realized where they were going.

"They had a splendid time going down, much better than they had anticipated. The weather was cool and delightful, the sea was smooth and a beautiful deep blue, and, with a few exceptions, the motion of the ship discomfited no one. It was not until we had passed the Bahamas that the heat in any way became oppressive, and even then it was not so hot as it had been in New York just previous to our departure.

"To most of the soldiers the sea and ships were strange and curious sights, and the first schooner we passed came in for as much attention as if she had been a battle ship. Everything was new, and rival wags made the most of it to show their wit.

"The soldiers for the most part slept on the promenade deck, just outside the quarters of the ship's officers, and their conversation after they had turned in was more conducive to laughter than to sleep for the officer inside who had a night watch ahead of him. The second night out I had a watch from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, and I turned in about 9 o'clock to get some sleep. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale.

"When we reached the Windward passage it was dark, and Captain Sigsbee took even greater precautions than before. Half the crew were not only on deck all night, but were required to sleep within an arm's length of the big guns. About 11 p. m. when we were off Cape Maysi, Cuba, a suspicious light was seen. A blast of the siren brought the full watch to their feet at the guns in an instant. Every gun was brought to bear on the craft. A few of the soldiers who were awake quickly grasped the situation and began waking up their friends, whispering, 'get up, Jim, there is going to be a scrap.'

"The soldiers were well fed. Some of them didn't like to be told about it, but they were. In the morning they had either coffee or cocoa, hardtack and Boston baked beans. The coffee was infinitely better than the ship's coffee, and the beans were fine. They were living better than the officers in the wardroom mess, but they didn't know it. They told of the steaks, roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, butter, eggs and milk they had had at Camp Alger, and growled about the canned beans, salmon, beef and sardines they were getting then. Some of the men were surprised when they were told that they were having better food than the admiral commanding the fleet off Santiago.

"One of the soldiers complained that he could not find his way around. He said: 'Whenever I ask these sailors where to find anything they tell me to go up to the stern or the bow or down to leeward or some other old place I don't know anything about.'

"During the daytime the soldiers have very little to do. They loafed

around the promenade deck, forecastle and poop and had a good time generally. The first flying fish they encountered in the gulf stream came in for a great deal of attention, but they were of such a strange and mysterious character that the soldiers ventured no opinion as to the size they grow or how far they can fly. That will be reserved for the return trip.

"On the second day out we sighted a ship ahead and the soldiers congregated on the forecastle to get a look at her. They didn't have anything else to argue about just then, so they argued about the distance she was off. Some said she was thirty miles and some said fifteen. In reality she was but seven. Distances on the water are very deceptive.

"When they hadn't anything to do they picked out one of the crowd, and then all hands would guy him. One day a fellow was detailed as orderly to the general. He thought he must look his best. From some part of his outfit he produced a celluloid collar and started down the deck with it on. There were cheers and jeers and loud cries of 'take off that collar!' 'What did you come in the army for—to look pretty?' 'Oh, Georgie, did mamma say you could come?'

"The collar went overboard, and the crowd looked around for other legitimate prey. No one would ever have guessed that these men were going to war. They had asked to see service, and were to be given an opportunity to do it. They were satisfied and were not borrowing trouble.

"I noticed a good many of our soldiers wore large white buttons pinned on their blue shirts. At first I thought they were campaign buttons of some sort, but on closer inspection found they were all photographs of pretty girls. I said to one fellow, 'Is that the picture of your best girl?' 'Yes,' said he proudly. 'Pretty good idea, don't you think? A good many of the boys sent on photographs and had them reproduced on these porcelain buttons.' They all seemed to wear them on the left side.

"One night when the officers went down to dinner in the big dining saloon they were astonished to see a private in a blue shirt, dirty suspenders and no coat fairly making the piano talk. Those of us whom music always reminds of familiar places and faces were rapidly transported from quick lunch dining saloons, with their 'rag time' and rapid runs, to the stately grand opera, with the heavy thundering of the grand finales. The performer was roundly applauded. But he was not the only musician among them. We were nightly entertained by the mandolin and guitar and the quartet. It is curious how long it takes a song to penetrate Ohio. 'Annie Rooney' was evidently an old song, for they did not sing it, but the 'Sidewalks of New York' was just as pleasing to the crowd as any casual observer might imagine.

"The soldiers for the most part slept on the promenade deck, just outside the quarters of the ship's officers, and their conversation after they had turned in was more conducive to laughter than to sleep for the officer inside who had a night watch ahead of him. The second night out I had a watch from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, and I turned in about 9 o'clock to get some sleep. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale.

"When we reached the Windward passage it was dark, and Captain Sigsbee took even greater precautions than before. Half the crew were not only on deck all night, but were required to sleep within an arm's length of the big guns. About 11 p. m. when we were off Cape Maysi, Cuba, a suspicious light was seen. A blast of the siren brought the full watch to their feet at the guns in an instant. Every gun was brought to bear on the craft. A few of the soldiers who were awake quickly grasped the situation and began waking up their friends, whispering, 'get up, Jim, there is going to be a scrap.'

"The soldiers were well fed. Some of them didn't like to be told about it, but they were. In the morning they had either coffee or cocoa, hardtack and Boston baked beans. The coffee was infinitely better than the ship's coffee, and the beans were fine. They were living better than the officers in the wardroom mess, but they didn't know it. They told of the steaks, roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, butter, eggs and milk they had had at Camp Alger, and growled about the canned beans, salmon, beef and sardines they were getting then. Some of the men were surprised when they were told that they were having better food than the admiral commanding the fleet off Santiago.

"One of the soldiers complained that he could not find his way around. He said: 'Whenever I ask these sailors where to find anything they tell me to go up to the stern or the bow or down to leeward or some other old place I don't know anything about.'

"During the daytime the soldiers have very little to do. They loafed

around the gangway ladder when the soldiers were leaving. The sea was a little rough, and the big cutters of the St. Paul danced rather lively on the swell. Frequently as a soldier jumped into the boat he did not allow for the motion and went sprawling in the bottom. This was always sufficient excuse for a rousing cheer from his company on the deck above.

"There was no occasion, but in two minutes every soldier was at his feet peering into the darkness. As we passed the ship the guns were kept trained on her. The St. Paul was not anxious for a fight, having so many troops on board, but she was always ready to defend herself. The ship proved to be friendly.

"Sunday morning at daybreak we sighted Santiago. It was a quick run—three days and a few hours from New York. As we drew nearer we made out men-of-war in the distance. The first ship we passed was the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with her three big pneumatic tubes in the bow. Next we passed the Texas, and finally ran up close to the Brooklyn and communicated with Commodore Schley, who was then temporarily in command off Santiago. We were within three miles of Morro Castle and could see the big battleship Indiana lying close in shore under the batteries.

"There were many amusing scenes at

the gangway ladder when the soldiers were leaving. The sea was a little rough, and the big cutters of the St. Paul danced rather lively on the swell. Frequently as a soldier jumped into the boat he did not allow for the motion and went sprawling in the bottom. This was always sufficient excuse for a rousing cheer from his company on the deck above.

"There was no occasion, but in two minutes every soldier was at his feet peering into the darkness. As we passed the ship the guns were kept trained on her. The St. Paul was not anxious for a fight, having so many troops on board, but she was always ready to defend herself. The ship proved to be friendly.

"Sunday morning at daybreak we sighted Santiago. It was a quick run—three days and a few hours from New York. As we drew nearer we made out men-of-war in the distance. The first ship we passed was the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with her three big pneumatic tubes in the bow. Next we passed the Texas, and finally ran up close to the Brooklyn and communicated with Commodore Schley, who was then temporarily in command off Santiago. We were within three miles of Morro Castle and could see the big battleship Indiana lying close in shore under the batteries.

"There were many amusing scenes at

There is no Kodak but the

Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

AT

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoints. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At Kinsey's.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.

Now is the time to buy Wall Paper Cheap. We have a large line, and Prices are very low.

Parlor Papers, 7, 10, 12₁, 15c.

Jelly Glasses.....	2 for 5c.
Preserving Kettles.....	20, 25, 30c.
Granite Buckets.....	15, 20, 25c.
Men's and Boy's Suspenders.....	10, 15, 25c.
Stand Lamps.....	15, 20, 25c.
10 quart Bucket.....	10c.
Slates.....	3, 5, 10, 15c.
Tablets.....	1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,

Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

rather be a sailor than a soldier, and he was not alone in his choice.

Nicely Caught.

A few evenings ago a gentleman stepped from a train at one of the London stations, when a young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa, I'm so glad you have come!"

The old gentleman threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast.

Soon she looked up into his face, and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my, you're not my papa!" she said, trying to free herself from his embrace.

"Yes, I am," insisted the old gentleman, holding her tightly. "You are my long lost daughter, and I am going to keep you in my arms till I get a policeman."

When the officer came, he found the old gentleman's diamond pin in the girl's hand.—Pearson's Weekly.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

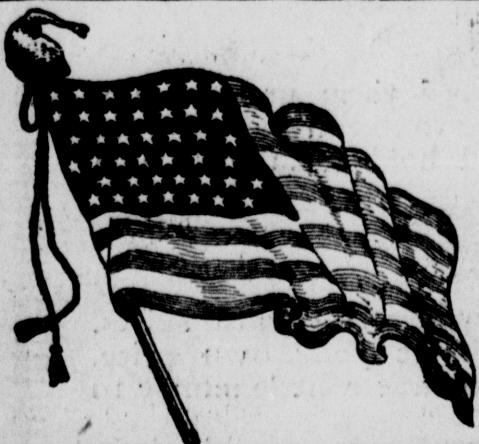
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY
THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.
[Entered as second class matter at the East
Liverpool, O., postoffice.]
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)
One Year in Advance..... \$5.00
Three Months..... 1.25
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



ADMIRAL SCHLEY and Captain Evans are ill, and the whole country hopes they will soon be well. Uncle Sam cannot afford to lose such men at present.

IF President McKinley really wants to keep Manila and the island of Luzon the country will stand by him, and not an American flag will come down from conquered territory. Old Glory will continue to maintain its reputation.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE told a newspaper man in New York the other day that every man in the Eighth, from Colonel Hard down, is a gentleman, which shows that the gallant captain is himself a gentleman as well as sailor and scientist.

THE DAYTON CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Ohio are meeting at Dayton today for the purpose of finding an issue and incidentally nominating a ticket. They are not so particular about the latter if they can only decide on the former.

For weeks it has been known that Hon. Paul Sorg, Hon. Calvin Brice and a few choice spirits have been endeavoring to capture the convention for the plain old-fashioned Democracy they would like to have the public believe they represent, while John R. McLean, with his millions and a few friends have been engaged in a struggle for free silver and an endorsement for John, who is popularly supposed to have aspirations far beyond the range of state politics. With Brice on one side and McLean on the other the matter has to the present been largely a fierce, quiet battle behind the scenes, the end of which will be brought to public view when the business of the convention is made known. Then the party throughout the state can go into the battle shouting in action if not in words, "The king is dead, long live the king." The Dayton convention is to be a fight to the finish.

THE EIGHTH'S NEEDS.

The appeal of Colonel Dick to the people whose towns and cities are represented in the Eighth, should not be passed without some response.

The boys have not been long away from their native's shore, but they have suffered much in that brief time. They are coming home ragged, sick and without a great deal of spirit. They went to fight a visible foe; they found one they could not successfully resist. For days they have been upon the open sea, and doubtless a number are somewhat improved, but enough of the sick remain to warrant the best efforts of their friends to give the care and attention they need. Camp Wikoff is evidently not fitted for their reception, and as there seems little prospect for help from the department, Colonel Dick appeals to the people:

East Liverpool has already done something. Boxes and barrels laden with clothing and viands have gone to Mon-tauk Point. If they are delivered our boys will be well cared for, but if it develops that they need more, no one believes the city will hesitate. Another and even better shipment will doubtless go forward at once. Liverpool has not forgotten its soldiers.

New Pipe.

The Ohio Valley Gas company is laying a four-inch line from the main line to the flint mill and French China company.

A SAILOR'S VIEW

Of the Trip of the Eighth Ohio to Siboney.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE

The Soldiers Were New to Sea Life, and an Officer of the St. Paul Details Many Interesting Happenings in Which the Ohio Boys Showed Their Ability to Adapt Themselves to Circumstances. An Entertaining Tale Made Up of Facts.

The Chicago Times-Herald of Sunday contained an article from the pen of Ensign Powelson, U. S. N., which will be eagerly read by many persons in this place. Ensign Powelson was on duty on board the St. Paul when that ship took the Eighth Ohio from New York to Santiago. He writes:

"The Eighth Ohio regiment is composed of separate companies from different parts of the state, four being from Canton. They were as strong and rugged a set of fellows as we had ever seen together. Everybody about the ship remarked upon it. There was not a pale or sickly looking man among them. They looked as if their six weeks in the open air at Camp Alger had done them lots of good. As one of the ship's officers looked them over he remarked, with a great deal of feeling:

"I hate to see such a strapping lot of fellows go to such a bad place."

"But they are just the sort of fellows the army needs in Cuba, if for no other reason than that they are so good natured. At times they seemed a little too cheerful with their jokes and songs, and it made some of us who had had some experience in Cuba think they little realized where they were going.

"They had a splendid time going down, much better than they had anticipated. The weather was cool and delightful, the sea was smooth and a beautiful deep blue, and, with a few exceptions, the motion of the ship comforted no one. It was not until we had passed the Bahamas that the heat in any way became oppressive, and even then it was not so hot as it had been in New York just previous to our departure.

"To most of the soldiers the sea and ships were strange and curious sights, and the first schooner we passed came in for as much attention as if she had been a battle ship. Everything was new, and rival wags made the most of it to show their wit.

"The soldiers for the most part slept on the promenade deck, just outside the quarters of the ship's officers, and their conversation after they had turned in was more conducive to laughter than to sleep for the officer inside who had a night watch ahead of him. The second night out I had a watch from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, and I turned in about 9 o'clock to get some sleep. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale. It was granted that the shark had better teeth, but the argument that the whale could swallow the shark before he could use them carried the day.

"The soldiers were well fed. Some of them didn't like to be told about it, but they were. In the morning they had either coffee or cocoa, hardtack and Boston baked beans. The coffee was infinitely better than the ship's coffee, and the beans were fine. They were living better than the officers in the wardroom mess, but they didn't know it. They told of the steaks, roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, butter, eggs and milk they had had at Camp Alger, and growled about the canned beans, salmon, beef and sardines they were getting then. Some of the men were surprised when they were told that they were having better food than the admiral commanding the fleet off Santiago.

"One of the soldiers complained that he could not find his way around. He said: 'Whenever I ask these sailors where to find anything they tell me to go up to the stern or the bow or down to leeward or some other old place I don't know anything about.'

"During the daytime the soldiers have very little to do. They loafed

around the promenade deck, forecastle and poop and had a good time generally. The first flying fish they encountered in the gulf stream came in for a great deal of attention, but they were of such a strange and mysterious character that the soldiers ventured no opinion as to the size they grow or how far they can fly. That will be reserved for the return trip.

"On the second day out we sighted a ship ahead and the soldiers congregated on the forecastle to get a look at her. They didn't have anything else to argue about just then, so they argued about the distance she was off. Some said she was thirty miles and some said fifteen. In reality she was but seven. Distances on the water are very deceptive.

"When they hadn't anything to do they picked out one of the crowd, and then all hands would guy him. One day a fellow was detailed as orderly to the general. He thought he must look his best. From some part of his outfit he produced a celluloid collar and started down the deck with it on. There were cheers and jeers and loud cries of 'take off that collar!' 'What did you come in the army for—to look pretty?' 'Oh, Georgie, did mamma say you could come?'

"The collar went overboard, and the crowd looked around for other legitimate prey. No one would ever have guessed that these men were going to war. They had asked to see service, and were to be given an opportunity to do it. They were satisfied and were not borrowing trouble.

"I noticed a good many of our soldiers wore large white buttons pinned on their blue shirts. At first I thought they were campaign buttons of some sort, but on closer inspection found they were all photographs of pretty girls. I said to one fellow, 'Is that the picture of your best girl?' 'Yes,' said he proudly. 'Pretty good idea, don't you think? A good many of the boys sent on photographs and had them reproduced on these porcelain buttons.' They all seemed to wear them on the left side.

"One night when the officers went down to dinner in the big dining saloon they were astonished to see a private in a blue shirt, dirty suspenders and no coat fairly making the piano talk. Those of us whom music always reminds of familiar places and faces were rapidly transported from quick lunch dining saloons, with their 'rag time' and rapid runs, to the stately grand opera, with the heavy thundering of the grand finales. The performer was roundly applauded. But he was not the only musician among them. We were nightly entertained by the mandolin and guitar and the quartet. It is curious how long it takes a song to penetrate Ohio. 'Annie Rooney' was evidently an old song, for they did not sing it, but the 'Sidewalks of New York' was just as pleasing to the crowd as any casual observer might imagine.

"Strange to say, troops wanted to see a naval fight. One afternoon passing through the Bahamas a strange ship was sighted. Her character not being apparent the guns were manned and loaded. Much to the disappointment of the soldiers, she proved to be the United States ship Resolute, and made signal 'no news from Santiago.' This pleased the men, for they all felt nothing further had been done and they would reach Santiago in time for the final assault.

"When we reached the Windward passage it was dark, and Captain Sigsbee took even greater precautions than before. Half the crew were not only on deck all night, but were required to sleep within an arm's length of the big guns. About 11 p. m., when we were off Cape Maysi, Cuba, a suspicious light was seen. A blast of the siren brought the full watch to their feet at the guns in an instant. Every gun was brought to bear on the craft. A few of the soldiers who were awake quickly grasped the situation and began waking up their friends, whispering, 'get up, Jim, there is going to be a scrap.'

"There was no occasion, but in two minutes every soldier was at his feet peering into the darkness. As we passed the ship the guns were kept trained on her. The St. Paul was not anxious for a fight, having so many troops on board, but she was always ready to defend herself. The ship proved to be friendly.

"Sunday morning at daybreak we sighted Santiago. It was a quick run—three days and a few hours from New York. As we drew nearer we made out men-of-war in the distance. The first ship we passed was the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with her three big pneumatic tubes in the bow. Next we passed the Texas, and finally ran up close to the Brooklyn and communicated with Commodore Schley, who was then temporarily in command off Santiago. We were within three miles of Morro Castle and could see the big battleship Indiana lying close in shore under the batteries.

"There were many amusing scenes at

around the gangway ladder when the soldiers were leaving. The sea was a little rough, and the big cutters of the St. Paul danced rather lively on the swell. Frequently as a soldier jumped into the boat he did not allow for the motion and went sprawling in the bottom. This was always sufficient excuse for a rousing cheer from his company on the deck above.

"The last to leave was the regimental band and the baggage detail. As they shoved off on the navy tug Leyden someone proposed three cheers for the St. Paul, and in return three rousing cheers for the Eighth Ohio was given by the sailors. The band played 'Auld Lang Syne' and the tug gave a farewell toot. The last of the Eighth Ohio were gone, and not a few lingered at the rail absorbed in reverie as they watched the tug disappearing in the distance. Rousing himself finally, one old jack turned away, and as he shuffled off muttered more to himself than to his fellows, 'I'd

rather be a sailor than a soldier,' and he was not alone in his choice.

Nicely Caught.

A few evenings ago a gentleman stepped from a train at one of the London stations, when a young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa, I'm so glad you have come!"

The old gentleman threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast.

Soon she looked up into his face, and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my, you're not my papa!" she said, trying to free herself from his embrace.

"Yes, I am," insisted the old gentleman, holding her tightly. "You are my long lost daughter, and I am going to keep you in my arms till I get a policeman."

When the officer came, he found the old gentleman's diamond pin in the girl's hand.—Pearson's Weekly.

There is no Kodak but the

Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

AT

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappears. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At Kinsey's.

WALL PAPER. WALL PAPER.

Now is the time to buy Wall Paper Cheap. We have a large line, and Prices are very low.

Parlor Papers, 7, 10, 12₁, 15c.

Jelly Glasses.....	2 for 5c.
Preserving Kettles.....	20, 25, 30c.
Granite Buckets.....	15, 20, 25c.
Men's and Boy's Suspenders.....	10, 15, 25c.
Stand Lamps.....	15, 20, 25c.
10 quart Bucket.....	10c.
Slates.....	3, 5, 10, 15c.
Tablets.....	1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,

Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

TO HELP THE BOYS

Colonel Dick Sends Out an Appeal For Aid.

CAMP WIKOFF NOT READY

To Give Them the Comforts They Should Have When They Arrive Tomorrow Morning—They Will Remain In Quarantine Three Days, and Will Need Many Things, a List of Which the Colonel Has Given Out.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 23.—[Special]—Lieutenant Colonel Dick after investigating the conditions at Camp Wikoff has issued a statement to the friends of the Eighth regiment urging them to send supplies to meet the transport when it arrives here Wednesday morning. After a similar investigation I can only echo his call. While conditions are gradually being improved I must say that prospects for a fitting reception for the sick soldiers are not flattering. The call follows:

"The Eighth regiment will arrive here Wednesday, and will remain in quarantine three days. Friends desiring to comfort the sick are urged to send bedsacks, pajamas, towels, underwear, soap, tobacco, fruits, dried preserves, fresh lemons, assorted soups, cereal, malted milk; in fact everything that is nourishing, comfortable or pleasant to sleep upon. All cities interested are urged to co-operate. Express shipments to Charles Dick, Lieutenant Colonel.

HARRY A. MARSH."

SPANISH GENERALS

Were Invited by Soldier Elks to the Outing.

As customary with the Elks at their annual picnic, postal cards are sent to the members asking them to name two persons whom they wish to invite.

The program was carried out this year and cards were sent to the members who are with Company E, and today Chairman Gass received the replies. They were all dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5, and were as follows:

"Please send invitations to Gen. Pan Dough. Capt. Gen. Blanket."

LES. TRUMP.

Make their outing as unpleasant as possible."

"Please send invitations to Admiral Cervera, the whitest Spaniard of them all. Admiral Camara."

W. M. HILL.

The former to honor, the later for sacrifice."

"Please send invitations to Senor Sagasta. General Weyler."

WALTER S. COOK."

"Please send invitations to General Torral. General Altares."

W. R. McCORD

To be used for sacrificial purposes to assist in the celebration."

FOR TWO DAYS

Private Ezra Simms Had Nothing to Eat.

Wallie Simms has returned from New York where he went to visit his brother, Private Ezra Simms.

He found him very weak but slowly improving, and receiving the best of treatment in Bellevue hospital.

He is unable to see with his right eye but the physicians think it can be saved, while his left eye is perfectly sound. He is suffering with typhoid malaria fever, and says that he came over on the Cigenera and it took two weeks to make the trip. For three days before they landed they were without food. When they arrived in New York he was so weak that he had to be carried to the hospital on a stretcher. The physician stated that had it been two days longer there would have been but little hope for his life.

Observing an Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkle, who reside near the campground, are today celebrating the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. A large number of relatives and friends are in attendance, and are spending a delightful day. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, among them being a blooded calf.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to us.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

NO DOCTORS TO SPARE

When Major Weybrecht Sent Word to Colonel Hard.

EXPERIENCE OF AN ORDERLY

List of the Sick In Company E When Sergeant Trump Wrote to the News Review From Santiago Three Weeks Ago.

Special Correspondence.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—Partial relief has arrived for the Third battalion, and the sick will receive better treatment, although not by far what is demanded.

Yesterday Major Weybrecht sent an orderly to the regiment, stating the serious plight we were in, and requesting a surgeon. Colonel Hard replied abruptly, "We have but one surgeon here fit for duty and you can't have him." The orderly, expecting a more encouraging answer, stood at attention when the colonel said, "Go, that is my answer." The orderly went, and when he delivered the reply to Major Weybrecht officers' call was immediately sounded, and plans arranged to bring relief to the boys. An inspector had been through the camp in the forenoon to find out if there was any contagion, and as a result found a yellow fever suspect in Company E and a fully developed case in G. The inspector had no power to order the afflicted into quarantine, and they remained in camp until late this morning, when they were sent to Sibouey. The officers discussed the situation, and decided that they would secure a civilian physician at Santiago at any cost, and a proper store of medicines. This morning Major Farquhar arrived in camp to look after the sick, and will make regular morning visits, although a physician should be within call at all times.

At this writing the death rate of the Eighth is 12, and soldiers are dropping off daily. Company E has suffered no loss as yet, and is the most healthy company on the island. In order that there may be no undue worry among our friends at home, will give you a complete sick list. Yellow fever, Private Robinson; yellow fever suspect, Private Eck; malaria or mountain fever, Privates Gladfelter, Millsack, Caton, Duke, Fair, Wilson, Headley, H. E. Smith and Corporal Albright; measles, Privates Cox and Jones. The whereabouts of Private Hoff, who took sick on board the St. Paul, is unknown to the company. Private Robinson is reported almost ready for release. The most serious case is that of Private Gladfelter who was sent to the hospital this morning. All the other cases are of a mild nature, with the exception perhaps of Private Holloway, whose case is a puzzle to the surgeons. He was also taken to the hospital. Private Eck, the yellow jack suspect, was taken away this morning and the physicians say that unless complications arise he will only be in quarantine a short time.

A number of large tents arrived in camp this morning for the hospital department, and sufferers will not be compelled to lie in the miserable little shelter tents as heretofore. A number of cots have also arrived. Major Weybrecht and Lieutenant Colonel Dick are in conference with General Shafter today, looking toward the removal of the Eighth to the states. None of the regiments here are fit for service in Porto Rico and the reserves should be called into action, which is quite probable. We have done our share, and done it well, and we hope that our executive, who insisted on pushing us down here in the rainy season, will take steps at once to get us to a more healthy location, as only the people here know the awful condition we are in, and what awaits us should we be compelled to stay much longer.

TRUMP.

On the River.

The river is falling, but a navigable stage will be maintained for a week or more. The marks at the wharf this morning registered 10.6 feet. This is a fall of several feet since yesterday morning.

The Virginia and Avalon went down last night, and the Kanawha is down tonight.

The Queen City was up today, and had a good trip.

Mulherin Taken Home.

Charles Mulherin, who was severely injured last Friday by being kicked by a horse, was yesterday taken to the home of his parents in Summittville.

He is greatly improved, and within a few weeks will be as well as ever.

Bright and spicy—NEWS REVIEW.

STERN DISCIPLINE.

It is Necessary In War and the Soldier Must Learn to Submit.

One of Detroit's retired officers, who fought in two wars and helped for years to restrain the savage outbreaks of our Indians, thus delivered himself to the writer:

"The very hardest lesson a young American has to learn when he enters the army is that of obedience. For the first time his individual authority is threatened. He is as fractious as a thoroughbred colt that long rebels against the whip and spur. It is hard for him to understand that his freedom of action must be subordinated to military necessity. He chafes, if he does not openly rebel, but when once whipped into line he makes the best soldier on earth."

"My first drillmaster had been my friend and the friend of my family from my boyhood up. We had hunted and fished and courted together and exchanged secrets with a freedom that does not obtain among brothers. One day, early in my experience as a soldier, and while everything was being hurried with a view to getting us into Mexico, we had been drilling till I felt ready to drop. The repeated orders struck pain to my ears and I would have conscientiously sworn that my musket weighed a ton. At length, when within easy earshot of him, I shouted, 'For heaven's sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's go over to the tavern.'

"He never looked at me but roared, 'Corporal, take that man and drill him like the devil.'

"The corporal did, and I thought I'd die of exhaustion. I fully meant to challenge the drillmaster and whip him if he declined, but he succeeded in making me understand the imperative necessity of unquestioning obedience in the soldier. It's tough with the raw recruit, but the quicker he learns his part the better it is for all concerned."—Detroit Free Press.

AWAITING HIS SON.

T. F. Anderson Is Anxiously Expecting Him in Boston.

Many parties in the city are eagerly awaiting news from Lieut. George O. Anderson, who is on board the hospital ship Olivette. The boat was ordered from New York to Boston, and was followed by T. F. Anderson, who will meet it in Boston when it arrives. He will endeavor to secure a yacht, and as soon as possible will get within hailing distance and learn the condition of his son. His last telegram is as follows:

"BOSTON, Aug. 23.

"Waiting. Olivette will arrive at 11. Nothing too good for the boys."

"T. F. ANDERSON."

The last sentence of the telegram probably means that the citizens of Boston are preparing to give the boys a royal welcome and the best of treatment.

News of Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 23.—[Special]—The Ecxelsior Shoe company, of Portsmouth, secured judgment against G. O. Loury and B. S. Loury for \$332.15.

Smith Bros. got judgment against Samuel Shenton for \$158. J. W. Riley, who is interested, has given notice of appeal.

A marriage license was issued to Lester Trainer and Laura B. Clunk.

Took Out the Curb.

The advisability of employing a competent man to superintend the work being done for the city was shown this morning when Superintendent J. H. Harris had one of the contractors re-set and dress some curb that had been placed in one of the streets.

Entertaining Interesting Ladies.

Misses Bernice and Bertha Bucking-ham, of Steubenville, and Misses Minnie and Lou Chilcoat, of Newark, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Olnhausen, Shady-side avenue. They are two sets of twins, all the same age.

Arrested While Drunk.

Hugh Boyle, of Walker, was arrested by Officer Terrance at noon today. He was taken to jail in the patrol and will be given a hearing as soon as he sober.

At It Again.

The water works force today recommended their work of laying mains in Pennsylvania avenue and expect to complete the work within a week.

Married In Lisbon.

Mr. Lester Trainer, of St. John street, and Miss Laura Clunk, of Lincoln avenue, were married at Lisbon yesterday.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Fred Turner spent last evening in Toronto.

John Shrader, of Chester, was a Pittsburg visitor today.

George Rabbit, of Akron, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks, left this morning for his home.

Mrs. W. N. Bailey, who has been spending several weeks with her parents at Sandy Lake, Pa., has returned to her home.

HOLIDAYS IN MANILA.

Every Year Has One Hundred and Twenty-nine, Not Counting the Fourth of July.

Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila there is little care for the fashions as they change from season to season in Europe and America. The same material and cut do in summer and in winter, or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any frost and never occasion for furnaces or open fires. Except for cooking, there is plenty of heat in the atmosphere the year around.

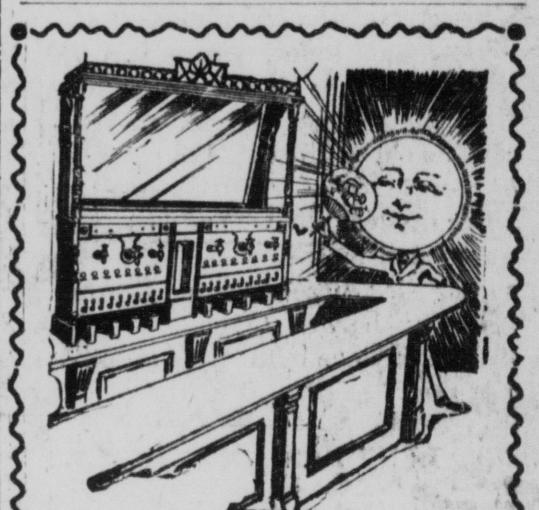
Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets and white canvas shoes the year round. The Spaniards and the Spanish half castes go in for style a little more. The Spaniards are haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue or white and their gold trimmings. The half castes, or mestizos, are equally fond of display, but their attire is something of a compromise between European and Chinese modes.

Besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints' days and Spanish, French, English, German and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays and general holidays, there are 129 days in each year when these people do not work.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CABLE FLASHES.

In the early days the Atlantic cable tariff was \$100 for 20 words and \$5 for each additional word. Now it is 25 cents a word.

The time of sending a message from point to point of an Atlantic cable used to be from five to ten hours. It is now from 50 to 60 minutes.



The Demand

for our Soda is great and the crowd so large, that we can hardly serve all. But if you come you find it crowded, just step in and wait for your turn.

There is nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cool, delicious soda, pure and wholesome.

It steals through hot veins and brings the thermometer down several degrees.

What good soda really is, you'll never know until you've tried ours.

BERT ANSLEY'S

City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.

Why
Not Own Your Own Home?

We have some choice lots on Avondale street upon which we will build houses to suit the purchaser, and sold on easy terms.

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.
General Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

First National Bank Building.

BIG BARGAINS.
BARGAINS AND BARGAINS,
For this Week Only.

We are still going to sell flour at 53c per sack.

Fresh country butter 18c per pound.

Strictly fresh eggs 15c per doz.

Matches, 9c per doz. boxes.

Coffee 10c per pound.

All kinds of smoked meats at 10c per pound.

Give Us a Call.

Don't forget the place.

Pittsburg Grocery
Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

Headquarters for Poultry.

Look out for next week's ad.

TO HELP THE BOYS

Colonel Dick Sends Out an Appeal For Aid.

CAMP WIKOFF NOT READY

To Give Them the Comforts They Should Have When They Arrive Tomorrow Morning—They Will Remain In Quarantine Three Days, and Will Need Many Things, a List of Which the Colonel Has Given Out.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 23.—[Special]—Lieutenant Colonel Dick after investigating the conditions at Camp Wikoff has issued a statement to the friends of the Eighth regiment urging them to send supplies to meet the transport when it arrives here Wednesday morning. After a similar investigation I can only echo his call. While conditions are gradually being improved I must say that prospects for a fitting reception for the sick soldiers are not flattering. The call follows:

"The Eighth regiment will arrive here Wednesday, and will remain in quarantine three days. Friends desiring to comfort the sick are urged to send bedsacks, pajamas, towels, underwear, soap, tobacco, fruits, dried preserves, fresh lemons, assorted soups, cereal, malted milk; in fact everything that is nourishing, comfortable or pleasant to sleep upon. All cities interested are urged to co-operate. Express shipments to Charles Dick, Lieutenant Colonel.

HARRY A. MARSH."

SPANISH GENERALS

Were Invited by Soldier Elks to the Outing.

As customary with the Elks at their annual picnic, postal cards are sent to the members asking them to name two persons whom they wish to invite.

The program was carried out this year and cards were sent to the members who are with Company E, and today Chairman Gass received the replies. They were all dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5, and were as follows:

"Please send invitations to Gen. Pan Dough. Capt. Gen. Blanket."

LES. TRUMP.

Make their outing as unpleasant as possible."

"Please send invitations to Admiral Cervera, the whitest Spaniard of them all. Admiral Camara."

W. M. HILL.

The former to honor, the latter for sacrifice."

"Please send invitations to Senor Sagasta. General Weyler."

WALTER S. COOK."

"Please send invitations to General Torral. General Alarcos."

W. R. McCORD

To be used for sacrificial purposes to assist in the celebration."

FOR TWO DAYS

Private Ezra Simms Had Nothing to Eat.

Wallie Simms has returned from New York where he went to visit his brother, Private Ezra Simms.

He found him very weak but slowly improving, and receiving the best of treatment in Bellevue hospital.

He is unable to see with his right eye but the physicians think it can be saved, while his left eye is perfectly sound. He is suffering with typhoid malaria fever, and says that he came over on the Cigercena and it took two weeks to make the trip. For three days before they landed they were without food. When they arrived in New York he was so weak that he had to be carried to the hospital on a stretcher. The physician stated that had it been two days longer there would have been but little hope for his life.

Observing an Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkle, who reside near the campground, are today celebrating the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. A large number of relatives and friends are in attendance, and are spending a delightful day. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, among them being a blooded calf.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceller. Leave your order to us.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put

TO HELP THE BOYS

Colonel Dick Sends Out an Appeal For Aid.

CAMP WIKOFF NOT READY

To Give Them the Comforts They Should Have When They Arrive Tomorrow Morning—They Will Remain In Quarantine Three Days, and Will Need Many Things, a List of Which the Colonel Has Given Out.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 23.—[Special]—Lieutenant Colonel Dick after investigating the conditions at Camp Wikoff has issued a statement to the friends of the Eighth regiment urging them to send supplies to meet the transport when it arrives here Wednesday morning. After a similar investigation I can only echo his call. While conditions are gradually being improved I must say that prospects for a fitting reception for the sick soldiers are not flattering. The call follows:

"The Eighth regiment will arrive here Wednesday, and will remain in quarantine three days. Friends desiring to comfort the sick are urged to send bedsacks, pajamas, towels, underwear, soap, tobacco, fruits, dried preserves, fresh lemons, assorted soups, cereal, malted milk; in fact everything that is nourishing, comfortable or pleasant to sleep upon. All cities interested are urged to co-operate. Express shipments to Charles Dick, Lieutenant Colonel.

HARRY A. MARSH."

SPANISH GENERALS

Were Invited by Soldier Elks to the Outing.

As customary with the Elks at their annual picnic, postal cards are sent to the members asking them to name two persons whom they wish to invite.

The program was carried out this year and cards were sent to the members who are with Company E, and today Chairman Gass received the replies. They were all dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5, and were as follows:

"Please send invitations to Gen. Pan Dongh. Capt. Gen. Blanket."

LES. TRUMP.

Make their outing as unpleasant as possible."

"Please send invitations to Admiral Cervera, the whitest Spaniard of them all. Admiral Camara."

W. M. HILL.

The former to honor, the later for sacrifice."

"Please send invitations to Senor Sagasta. General Weyler."

WALTER S. COOK."

"Please send invitations to General Torral. General Altars."

W. R. McCORD

To be used for sacrificial purposes to assist in the celebration."

FOR TWO DAYS

Private Ezra Simms Had Nothing to Eat.

Wallie Simms has returned from New York where he went to visit his brother, Private Ezra Simms.

He found him very weak but slowly improving, and receiving the best of treatment in Bellevue hospital.

He is unable to see with his right eye but the physicians think it can be saved, while his left eye is perfectly sound. He is suffering with typhoid malaria fever, and says that he came over on the Cicerena and it took two weeks to make the trip. For three days before they landed they were without food. When they arrived in New York he was so weak that he had to be carried to the hospital on a stretcher. The physician stated that had it been two days longer there would have been but little hope for his life.

Observing an Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkle, who reside near the campground, are today celebrating the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. A large number of relatives and friends are in attendance, and are spending a delightful day. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, among them being a blooded calf.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to us.



NO DOCTORS TO SPARE

When Major Weybrecht Sent Word to Colonel Hard.

EXPERIENCE OF AN ORDERLY

List of the Sick In Company E When Sergeant Trump Wrote to the News Review From Santiago Three Weeks Ago.

[Special Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—Partial relief has arrived for the Third battalion, and the sick will receive better treatment, although not by far what is demanded.

Yesterday Major Weybrecht sent an orderly to the regiment, stating the serious plight we were in, and requesting a surgeon. Colonel Hard replied abruptly, "We have but one surgeon here fit for duty and you can't have him." The orderly, expecting a more encouraging answer, stood at attention when the colonel said, "Go, that is my answer." The orderly went, and when he delivered the reply to Major Weybrecht officers' call was immediately sounded, and plans arranged to bring relief to the boys. An inspector had been through the camp in the forenoon to find out if there was any contagion, and as a result found a yellow fever suspect in Company E and a fully developed case in G. The inspector had no power to order the afflicted into quarantine, and they remained in camp until late this morning, when they were sent to Siboney. The officers discussed the situation, and decided that they would secure a civilian physician at Santiago at any cost, and a proper store of medicines. This morning Major Farquhar arrived in camp to look after the sick, and will make regular morning visits, although a physician should be within call at all times.

At this writing the death rate of the Eighth is 12, and soldiers are dropping off daily. Company E has suffered no loss as yet, and is the most healthy company on the island. In order that there may be no undue worry among our friends at home, will give you a complete sick list. Private Robinson; yellow fever suspect, Private Eck; malaria or mountain fever, Privates Gladfelter, Millsack, Caton, Duke, Fair, Wilson, Headley, H. E. Smith and Corporal Albright; measles, Privates Cox and Jones. The whereabouts of Private Hoff, who took sick on board the St. Paul, is unknown to the company. Private Robinson is reported almost ready for release. The most serious case is that of Private Gladfelter who was sent to the hospital this morning. All the other cases are of a mild nature, with the exception perhaps of Private Holloway, whose case is a puzzle to the surgeons. He was also taken to the hospital. Private Eck, the yellow jack suspect, was taken away this morning and the physicians say that unless complications arise he will only be in quarantine a short time.

A number of large tents arrived in camp this morning for the hospital department, and sufferers will not be compelled to lie in the miserable little shelter tents as heretofore. A number of cots have also arrived. Major Weybrecht and Lieutenant Colonel Dick are in conference with General Shafter today, looking toward the removal of the Eighth to the states. None of the regiments here are fit for service in Porto Rico and the reserves should be called into action, which is quite probable. We have done our share, and done it well, and we hope that our executive, who insisted on pushing us down here in the rainy season, will take steps at once to get us to a more healthy location, as only the people here know the awful condition we are in, and what awaits us should we be compelled to stay much longer.

TRUMP.

On the River.

The river is falling, but a navigable stage will be maintained for a week or more. The marks at the wharf this morning registered 10.6 feet. This is a fall of several feet since yesterday morning.

The Virginia and Avalon went down last night, and the Kanawha is down tonight.

The Queen City was up today, and had a good trip.

Mulherin Taken Home.

Charles Mulherin, who was severely injured last Friday by being kicked by a horse, was yesterday taken to the home of his parents in Summittville.

He is greatly improved, and within a few weeks will be as well as ever.

Bright and spicy—NEWS REVIEW.

STERN DISCIPLINE.

It Is Necessary In War and the Soldier Must Learn to Submit.

One of Detroit's retired officers, who fought in two wars and helped for years to restrain the savage outbreaks of our Indians, thus delivered himself to the writer:

"The very hardest lesson a young American has to learn when he enters the army is that of obedience. For the first time, his individual authority is threatened. He is as fractious as a thoroughbred colt that long rebels against the whip and spur. It is hard for him to understand that his freedom of action must be subordinated to military necessity. He chafes, if he does not openly rebel, but when once whipped into line he makes the best soldier on earth."

"My first drillmaster had been my friend and the friend of my family from my boyhood up. We had hunted and fished and courted together and exchanged secrets with a freedom that does not obtain among brothers. One day, early in my experience as a soldier, and while everything was being hurried with a view to getting us into Mexico, we had been drilling till I felt ready to drop. The repeated orders struck pain to my ears and I would have conscientiously sworn that my musket weighed a ton. At length, when within easy earshot of him, I shouted, 'For heaven's sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's go over to the tavern.'

"He never looked at me but roared, 'Corporal, take that man and drill him like the devil.'

"The corporal did, and I thought I'd die of exhaustion. I fully meant to challenge the drillmaster and whip him if he declined, but he succeeded in making me understand the imperative necessity of unquestioning obedience in the soldier. It's tough with the raw recruit, but the quicker he learns his part the better it is for all concerned."—Detroit Free Press.

AWAITING HIS SON.

T. F. Anderson Is Anxiously Expecting Him in Boston.

Many parties in the city are eagerly awaiting news from Lient. George O. Anderson, who is on board the hospital ship Olivette. The boat was ordered from New York to Boston, and was followed by T. F. Anderson, who will meet it in Boston when it arrives. He will endeavor to secure a yacht, and as soon as possible will get within hailing distance and learn the condition of his son. His last telegram is as follows:

"BOSTON, Aug. 23.

"Waiting. Olivette will arrive at 11. Nothing too good for the boys."

"T. F. ANDERSON."

The last sentence of the telegram probably means that the citizens of Boston are preparing to give the boys a royal welcome and the best of treatment.

News of Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 23.—[Special]—The Eelselio Shoe company, of Portsmouth, secured judgment against G. O. Loury and B. S. Loury for \$382.15.

Smith Bros. got judgment against Samuel Shenton for \$158. J. W. Riley, who is interested, has given notice of appeal.

A marriage license was issued to Lester Trainer and Laura B. Clunk.

Took Out the Curb.

The advisability of employing a competent man to superintend the work being done for the city was shown this morning when Superintendent J. H. Harris had one of the contractors re-set and dress some curb that had been placed in one of the streets.

Entertaining Interesting Ladies.

Misses Bernice and Bertha Buckingham, of Steubenville, and Misses Minnie and Lou Chilcoat, of Newark, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Olinhausen, Shadyside avenue. They are two sets of twins, all the same age.

Arrested While Drunk.

Hugh Boyle, of Walker, was arrested by Officer Terrance at noon today. He was taken to jail in the patrol and will be given a hearing as soon as he sober.

At It Again.

The water works force today recommended their work of laying mains in Pennsylvania avenue and expect to complete the work within a week.

Married In Lisbon.

Mr. Lester Trainer, of St. John street, and Miss Laura Clunk, of Lincoln avenue, were married at Lisbon yesterday.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Fred Turner spent last evening in Toronto.

John Shrader, of Chester, was a Pittsburgh visitor today.

George Rabbit, of Akron, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks, left this morning for his home.

Mrs. W. N. Bailey, who has been spending several weeks with her parents at Sandy Lake, Pa., has returned to her home.

HOLIDAYS IN MANILA.

Every Year Has One Hundred and Twenty-nine, Not Counting the Fourth of July.

Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila there is little care for the fashions as they change from season to season in Europe and America. The same material and cut do in summer and in winter, or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any frost and never occasion for furnaces or open fires. Except for cooking, there is plenty of heat in the atmosphere the year around.

Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets and white canvas shoes the year round. The Spaniards and the Spanish half castes go in for style a little more. The Spaniards are haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue or white and their gold trimmings. The half castes, or mestizos, are equally fond of display, but their attire is something of a compromise between European and Chinese modes.

Besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, a regular holiday each month, and all the saints' days and Spanish, French, English, German and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays and general holidays, there are 129 days in each year when these people do not work.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CABLE FLASHES.

In the early days the Atlantic cable tariff was \$100 for 20 words and \$5 for each additional word. Now it is 25 cents a word.

The time of sending a message from point to point of an Atlantic cable used to be from five to ten hours. It is now from 60 to 60 minutes.



The Demand

for our Soda is great and the crowd so large, that we can hardly serve all. But if when you come you'll sit it crowded, just step in and wait for your turn.

There is nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cool, delicious soda, pure and wholesome.

It steals through hot veins and brings the thermometer down several degrees.

What good soda really is, you'll never know until you've tried ours.

BERT ANSLEY'S

City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.

Why
Not Own Your
Own Home?

We have some choice lots on Avondale street upon which we will build houses to suit the purchaser, and sold on easy terms.

Geo. H. Owen & Co.,
General Insurance and
Real Estate Agency.

First National Bank Building.

BIG BARGAINS.
BARGAINS AND BARGAINS,
For this Week Only.

We are still going to sell flour at 53c per sack.

Fresh country butter 18c per pound.

Strictly fresh eggs 15c per doz.

Matches, 9c per doz. boxes.

Coffee 10c per pound.

All kinds of smoked meats at 10c per pound.

Give Us a Call.

Don't forget the place.

Pittsburg Grocery
Cor. Second and
Washington Sts.

Headquarters for Poultry.

Look out for next week's ad.

TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

The Eighth Did Not Leave Santiago Until Friday.

COLONEL DICK GIVES REASON

Why the Boys Did Not Get Away at the Appointed Time—The Mohawk Is Not the Fastest Transport on Earth, but Is Well Fitted For Troops.

Charles Dick, lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Ohio, has been interviewed in New York concerning the regiment, and the information he gives out will be eagerly read by scores of people in the city. He said:

"The Eighth will not be sighted off Montauk Point before Wednesday morning at the earliest. There are several reasons for this. First, the boys did not embark until Thursday afternoon at a late hour. Then a ship the size of the Mohawk cannot conveniently and safely get out of the Santiago passage, blocked as it is by the Merrimac and the Reina Mercedes, during the night season. As a result the boys will not be out of sight of Santiago until Friday afternoon. While the Mohawk is not as fast as the St. Paul, in which we went down, it is better constructed for transport purposes and less discomfort will be noticed than if the St. Paul had again been used. I must say I fear for the result of the voyage on some of the sick men, but it is better so. We will all be mustered out within 30 days, I think, and the boys will be glad to reach their homes. We have had harder service than if we had been on the firing line. Enthusiasm ekes out in the long contest with disease. It overcomes the dangers of bullets."

In addition the correspondent says:

"Montauk Point, where the Eighth will encamp, is over a hundred miles from New York, and is reached by a rattling old railroad. The chief source of trouble so far is getting supplies out when needed. There are now plenty of nurses and an abundance of medicine, so our sick heroes of the Eighth will hereafter be well taken care of, whatever may have been their treatment in the past."

LIEUTENANT HALL

Asked to Be Allowed to Remain With the Sick.

The following extract from the last letter of a correspondent speaks of the Eighth in this way, and shows the mettle of which East Liverpool boys are made:

"There was a grand sick parade in the Third battalion today. A board of medical examiners visited Major Weybrecht's command. This is the preliminary to moving away from the island, and the examination, although depressing in many ways, has the effect of cheering up such men as think they will be able to make the march to the city—six and one-half miles over awful roads. The medical board found nine suspicious cases and six cases of yellow fever in the battalion, all very mild, and it is expected that these men will have to be left behind when the regiment moves."

"In all, there will be over 100 cases, probably, left when the regiment gets away. It will be necessary to get volunteers to remain with the sick, so that quite a few of the Eighth Ohio will be in Cuba for a few days longer. Lieutenant Robert Hall, of Company E, has volunteered to remain in charge of the hospital detail, but his offer has not yet been accepted."

"There are plenty of volunteers willing to remain with their comrades. The sick will probably be sent north as they are fit to be moved, and may reach Long Island as soon as the regiment."

Found Another Body.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the finding of a body, that of a small child, near the island opposite Smith's Ferry by some people living in Pottsville.

The body is supposed to be one of several children who were drowned in Sawmill run in Pittsburg last Friday. The authorities at Pittsburg were notified, and as soon as word is received from them the body will be sent to the morgue.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean,
Every earthly prop, I mean,
Of whose power I chance to boast,
Fails me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend,
On whose nearness I depend,
Those whose very presence gives
Strength by which my spirit lives.

Fall away by some mischance,
Death or other circumstance,
And I find myself indeed
Leaning on a broken reed.

When these earthly fetters part,
All these clasps around my heart
Fall away, and I am left
Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop,
Seeking vainly for some prop
All sufficient to sustain
One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach
Upward and for aid beseech.
"Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand
Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide,
He has promised to abide
Ever near; where'er I be,
Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure!
Heavenly ties alone endure,
And my idols all were slain
That I might this knowledge gain.
—New York Ledger.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1712 Louis XIV favored the Opera, then established in the first sale of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magasins," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently not only to the female choristers and supers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orléans, the regent. "Monseigneur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monseigneur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In 's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.
—London Saturday Review.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the assertion of their entire inutility if unaccompanied by grace, external polish and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with gentle motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments. In business how pleasant are the graces, how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a philosopher, a cynic without good breeding.

A Former Chinese Fleet.

It consisted chiefly of old junks which had not been in the water for more than 30 years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood. —"Pioneering In Formosa," by W. A. Pickering.

His Preference.

Miss Frocks—Mr. Spokes, do you like "Songs Without Words?"

Mr. Spokes—Well, I very much prefer them to songs without sense. —Detroit Free Press.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

Summer Mavens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy, please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1872, was \$40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to \$50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

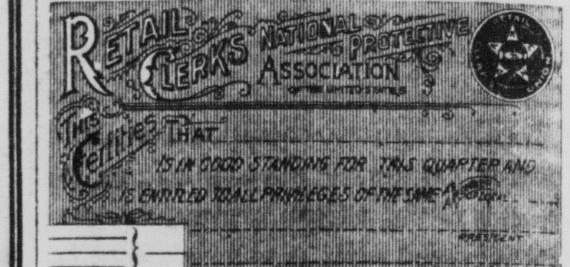
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILOR'S LABEL.



The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

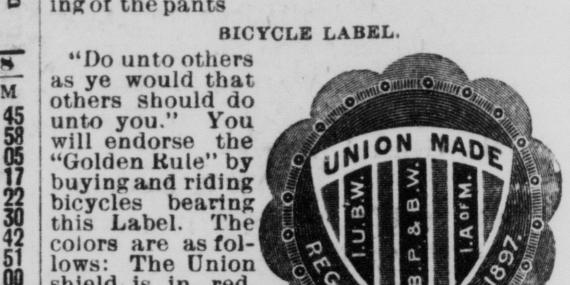
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

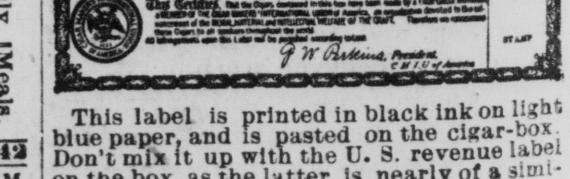
BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

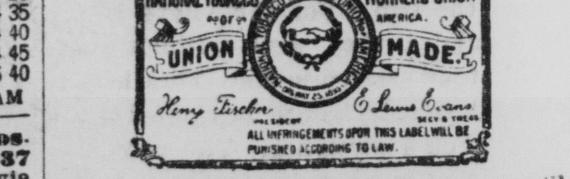
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



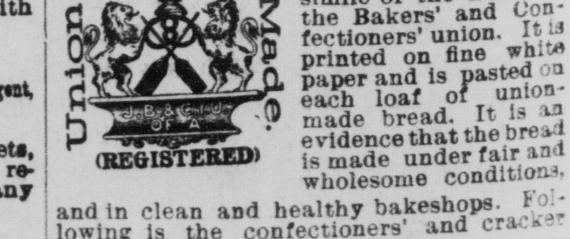
This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.

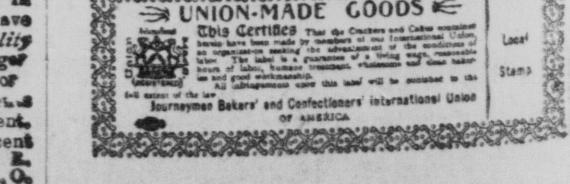


The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.



This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' Union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

The Eighth Did Not Leave Santiago Until Friday.

COLONEL DICK GIVES REASON

Why the Boys Did Not Get Away at the Appointed Time—The Mohawk Is Not the Fastest Transport on Earth, but Is Well Fitted For Troops.

Charles Dick, lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Ohio, has been interviewed in New York concerning the regiment, and the information he gives out will be eagerly read by scores of people in the city. He said:

"The Eighth will not be sighted off Montauk Point before Wednesday morning at the earliest. There are several reasons for this. First, the boys did not embark until Thursday afternoon at a late hour. Then a ship the size of the Mohawk cannot conveniently and safely get out of the Santiago passage, blocked as it is by the Merrimac and the Reina Mercedes, during the night season. As a result the boys will not be out of sight of Santiago until Friday afternoon. While the Mohawk is not as fast as the St. Paul, in which we went down, it is better constructed for transport purposes and less discomfort will be noticed than if the St. Paul had again been used. I must say I fear for the result of the voyage on some of the sick men, but it is better so. We will all be mustered out within 30 days, I think, and the boys will be glad to reach their homes. We have had harder service than if we had been on the firing line. Enthusiasm ekes out in the long contest with disease. It overcomes the dangers of bullets."

In addition the correspondent says:

"Montauk Point, where the Eighth will encamp, is over a hundred miles from New York, and is reached by a rattling old railroad. The chief source of trouble so far is getting supplies out when needed. There are now plenty of nurses and an abundance of medicine, so our sick heroes of the Eighth will hereafter be well taken care of, whatever may have been their treatment in the past."

LIEUTENANT HALL

Asked to Be Allowed to Remain With the Sick.

The following extract from the last letter of a correspondent speaks of the Eighth in this way, and shows the mettle of which East Liverpool boys are made:

"There was a grand sick parade in the Third battalion today. A board of medical examiners visited Major Weybrecht's command. This is the preliminary to moving away from the island, and the examination, although depressing in many ways, has the effect of cheering up such men as think they will be able to make the march to the city—six and one-half miles over awful roads. The medical board found nine suspicious cases and six cases of yellow fever in the battalion, all very mild, and it is expected that these men will have to be left behind when the regiment moves."

"In all, there will be over 100 cases, probably, left when the regiment gets away. It will be necessary to get volunteers to remain with the sick, so that quite a few of the Eighth Ohio will be in Cuba for a few days longer. Lieutenant Robert Hall, of Company E, has volunteered to remain in charge of the hospital detail, but his offer has not yet been accepted."

"There are plenty of volunteers willing to remain with their comrades. The sick will probably be sent north as they are fit to be moved, and may reach Long Island as soon as the regiment."

Found Another Body.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the finding of a body, that of a small child, near the island opposite Smith's Ferry by some people living in Pottsville.

The body is supposed to be one of several children who were drowned in Sawmill run in Pittsburg last Friday. The authorities at Pittsburg were notified, and as soon as word is received from them the body will be sent to the morgue.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean,
Every earthly prop, I mean,
Of whose power I chance to boast,
Fails me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend,
On whose nearness I depend,
Those whose very presence gives
Strength by which my spirit lives.

Fall away by some mischance,
Death or other circumstance,
And I find myself indeed
Leaning on a broken reed.

When these earthly fetters part,
All these clasps around my heart
Fall away, and I am left
Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop,
Seeking vainly for some prop
All sufficient to sustain
One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach
Upward and for aid beseech.
"Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand
Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide,
He has promised to abide
Ever near; where'er I be,
Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure!
Heavenly ties alone endure,
And my idols all were slain
That I might this knowledge gain.

—New York Ledger.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1712 Louis XIV favored the Opera, then established in the first sale of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magasin," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently not only to the female choristers and supers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbons descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Monsieur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monsieur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.

—London Saturday Review.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the assertion of their entire inutility if unaccompanied by grace, external polish and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with gentle motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments. In business how prevalent are the graces, how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a philosopher, a cynic without good breeding.

—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Former Chinese Fleet.

It consisted chiefly of old junks which had not been in the water for more than 30 years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood.

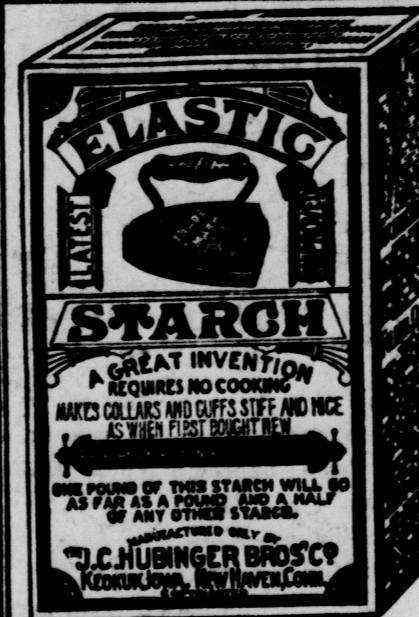
—"Pioneering In Formosa," by W. A. Pickering.

His Preference.

Miss Frocks—Mr. Spokes, do you like "Songs Without Words?"

Mr. Spokes—Well, I very much prefer them to songs without sense.—Detroit Free Press.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant, English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, 1900, returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio—September 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 15th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

Summer Mavens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For copy, please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1872, was \$40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to \$50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

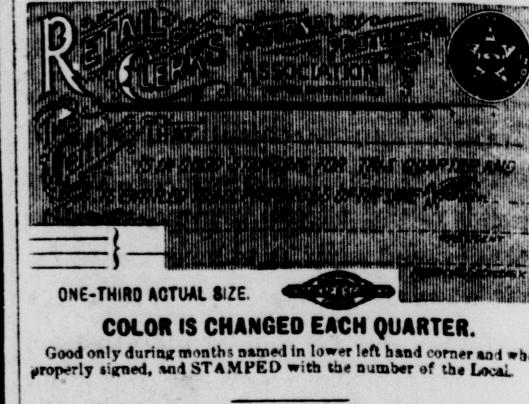
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

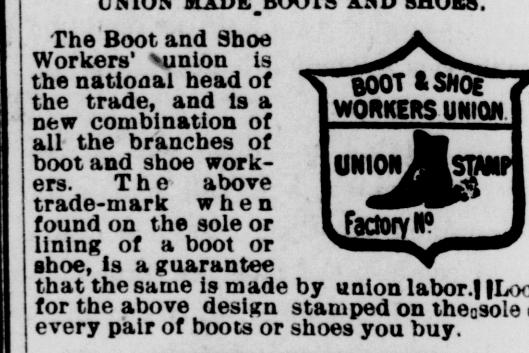
PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.
COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.
Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.



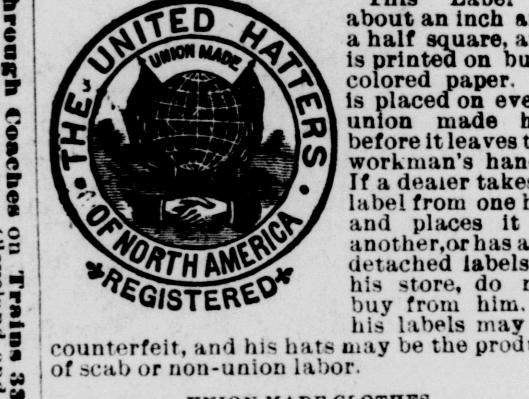
The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole or on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.



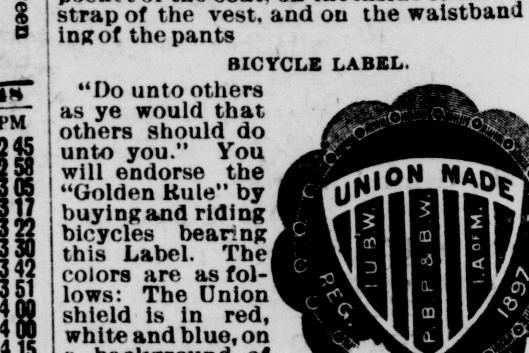
This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.



"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on background of sea green, bordered by gold.

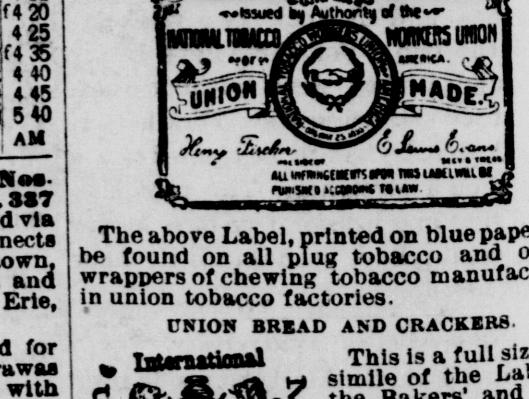
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

The Eighth Did Not Leave Santiago Until Friday.

COLONEL DICK GIVES REASON

Why the Boys Did Not Get Away at the Appointed Time—The Mohawk Is Not the Fastest Transport on Earth, but Is Well Fitted for Troops.

Charles Dick, lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Ohio, has been interviewed in New York concerning the regiment, and the information he gives out will be eagerly read by scores of people in the city. He said:

"The Eighth will not be sighted off Montauk Point before Wednesday morning at the earliest. There are several reasons for this. First, the boys did not embark until Thursday afternoon at a late hour. Then a ship the size of the Mohawk cannot conveniently and safely get out of the Santiago passage, blocked as it is by the Merrimac and the Reina Mercedes, during the night season. As a result the boys will not be out of sight of Santiago until Friday afternoon. While the Mohawk is not as fast as the St. Paul, in which we went down, it is better constructed for transport purposes and less discomfort will be noticed than if the St. Paul had again been used. I must say I fear for the result of the voyage on some of the sick men, but it is better so. We will all be mustered out within 30 days, I think, and the boys will be glad to reach their homes. We have had harder service than if we had been on the firing line. Enthusiasm ekes out in the long contest with disease. It overcomes the dangers of bullets."

In addition the correspondent says:

"Montauk Point, where the Eighth will encamp, is over a hundred miles from New York, and is reached by a rattling old railroad. The chief source of trouble so far is getting supplies out when needed. There are now plenty of nurses and an abundance of medicine, so our sick heroes of the Eighth will hereafter be well taken care of, whatever may have been their treatment in the past."

LIEUTENANT HALL

Asked to Be Allowed to Remain With the Sick.

The following extract from the last letter of a correspondent speaks of the Eighth in this way, and shows the mettle of which East Liverpool boys are made:

"There was a grand sick parade in the Third battalion today. A board of medical examiners visited Major Weybrecht's command. This is the preliminary to moving away from the island, and the examination, although depressing in many ways, has the effect of cheering up such men as think they will be able to make the march to the city—six and one-half miles over awful roads. The medical board found nine suspicious cases and six cases of yellow fever in the battalion, all very mild, and it is expected that these men will have to be left behind when the regiment moves."

"In all, there will be over 100 cases, probably, left when the regiment gets away. It will be necessary to get volunteers to remain with the sick, so that quite a few of the Eighth Ohio will be in Cuba for a few days longer. Lieutenant Robert Hall, of Company E, has volunteered to remain in charge of the hospital detail, but his offer has not yet been accepted."

"There are plenty of volunteers willing to remain with their comrades. The sick will probably be sent north as they are fit to be moved, and may reach Long Island as soon as the regiment."

Found Another Body.

Word was received in this city yesterday of the finding of a body, that of a small child, near the island opposite Smith's Ferry by some people living in Pottsville.

The body is supposed to be one of several children who were drowned in Sawmill run in Pittsburg last Friday. The authorities at Pittsburg were notified, and as soon as word is received from them the body will be sent to the morgue.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsylvania company will sell low rate excursion tickets to Steubenville from East Liverpool for the races; return coupons good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at News Review.

INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean,
Every earthly prop, I mean,
Of whose power I chance to boast,
Fails me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend,
On whose nearness I depend,
Those whose very presence gives
Strength by which my spirit lives,
Fails away by some mischance,
Death or other circumstance,
And I find myself indeed
Leaning on a broken reed.

When these earthly fetters part,
All these clasp around my heart
Fall away, and I am left
Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop,
Seeking vainly for some prop
All sufficient to sustain
One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach
Upward and for aid beseech.
"Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand
Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide,
He has promised to abide
Ever near; where'er I be,
Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure!
Heavenly ties alone endure,
And my idols all were slain
That I might this knowledge gain.
—New York Ledger.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts of Louis XIV.

In 1713 Louis XIV favored the Opera, then established in the first salle of the Palais Royal (there have been two) with a special mansion for the better accommodation of its administration, archives and rehearsals. This hotel is situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building was generally designated under the name of "Magasin," whence the term "Filles du Magasin" (not "de magasin") subsequently not only to the female choristers and supers, but the female dancers themselves. It so happened that the king forgot to pay his architects and workmen. In order to satisfy them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived the idea of giving balls in the opera house, for which idea he received an annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was paid, but the king's debtors were not, for, although the letters patent were granted somewhere about the beginning of 1713, not a single ball had been given when the most magnificent of the Bourbons descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death, d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police, was talking to Louis' nephew, Philippe d'Orléans, the regent. "Monsieur," he said, "there are people who go about yelling that his majesty of blessed memory was a bankrupt and a thief. I'll have them arrested and have them flung into some deep underground dungeon." "You don't know what you are talking about," was the answer. "Those people must be paid, and then they'll cease to bellow." "But how, monsieur?" "Let's give the balls that were projected by Bouillon." So said, so done, and the people danced to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according to Shadwell, people drank to fill Charles II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we In's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.
—London Saturday Review.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was essentially superficial, for his praise of solid acquirement and genuine principle is always coupled with the ascription of their entire inutility if unaccompanied by grace, external polish and an agreeable manifestation. He omits all consideration of their intrinsic worth and absolute dignity; their value to the individual, according to him, is wholly proportioned to his skill in using them in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip Stanhope he writes: "What an advantage has a graceful speaker with gentle motions, a handsome figure, over one who shall speak full as much good sense, but who is destitute of these ornaments. In business how prevalent are the graces, how detrimental is the want of them! If you should not acquire manners, all the rest will be of little use to you. By manners I mean engaging, insinuating, shining manners, a distinguished politeness, an almost irresistible address, a superior gracefulness in all you say and do." He would have manners overlay individuality and goes so far as to declare that a soldier is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a philosopher, a cynic without good breeding. —Gentleman's Magazine.

A Former Chinese Fleet.

It consisted chiefly of old junks which had not been in the water for more than 30 years. During this lengthened period the sea had receded, and the land had formed to the extent of more than a mile, the consequence being that these ancient vessels were high and dry, their masts, sails and gear had rotted away from the long exposure to the sun and rain, the paint had peeled from their sides, and, in some cases, the very planking had been stolen for firewood. —"Pioneering in Formosa," by W. A. Pickering.

His Preference.

Miss Frocks—Mr. Spokes, do you like "Songs Without Words?"

Mr. Spokes—Well, I very much prefer them to songs without sense.—Detroit Free Press.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks,

American Pheasant,

English Quail,

English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person who is a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Convocation. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

Summer Mavens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

American engineers have just performed a feat at Bismarck, N. D., which has never before been equaled. It took them an entire year to make their preparations, and when all was ready they moved a pier of the Northern Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,000 pounds, about four feet in a few minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sidney Waterlow in 1872, was \$40,000 annually, but it was increased in that year to \$50,000, at which sum it has ever since remained.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during month named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark, when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeyman Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.



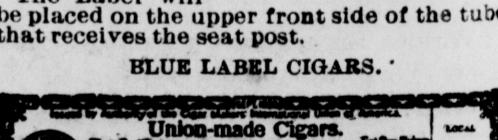
You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold.

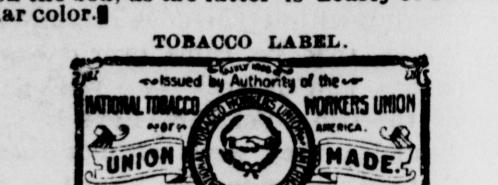
The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Do not mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full-size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers and Confectioners' Union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions.

and in clean and healthy bakeshops. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



THE COMMITTEE TALKED

But No Business Was Passed Through.

EAST END WAS DISCUSSED

Until Mr. Peach Interrupted and Asked That Other Portions of the City Be Looked After — Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Threaten to Sue.

Finance committee of council met last evening, but did not transact any business.

There were present Members Stewart, Seckerson, Cain, Challis, Peach and Marshall, Solicitor McGarry, Engineer George, H. S. Rinehart and J. H. Harris. Much time was spent in waiting upon President Marshall to arrive, and it was 8:45 when he reached city hall. He then stated the object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to getting work started on the street repair, and to get some plan formulated in order that it might not take up all the time at the meeting of council.

The bids for building a culvert in Tanyard run, from Green lane to East Market street, were as follows: Phillips & Kerr, \$7.65 per each lineal foot; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.85; Schmelzenbach & McClain, \$8.35.

The bids for building the three culverts in East End were as follows: Schmelzenbach & McClain for each perch range work, \$6.95; Phillips & Kerr, \$8.90; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.95.

The bids for grading Oak street were as follows: W. H. Surles, 23½ cents per yard; W. Frazier, 22½; William McLaughlin, 25; J. C. Lutton, 18¾.

President Marshall and a few members proceeded to go over the plans and specifications and make all kinds of suggestions to the engineer, but were interrupted by Patrick McGeever and Alfred Burford who wanted to request the city not to grade down the pavements in Lisbon street. The request was granted, and once more the committee commenced to talk about the East End culverts and ask so many question at once that it closely resembled a sewing circle with the engineer acting as president, but the discussion ended when Mr. Peach asked if the committee were going to talk all night about East End and was that the only portion of the city, or were there other portions that needed investigation? This settled the culvert question, and the plans were laid up, although the committee had not determined whether a 15 foot range wall was not as good as a 17 foot range wall and if a few stones could not be saved in building the culvert.

Mr. Marshall said council should formulate plans so that the solicitor could get up an ordinance.

Mr. Peach said that he understood that Mr. Welch was to repair the streets under the direction of Mr. Harris, and Mr. Challis was heard faintly to murmur something about Oak street, but it was lost in the shuffle.

Mr. Peach explained that it could be done cheaper by the day, and Mr. Marshall replied that if it cost over \$500 it would have to be advertised. The solicitor was of the opinion the matter would have to be advertised, but Mr. Stewart didn't think the law was right if it prohibited council from repairing streets when it would cost more than \$500.

The committee then wandered from the subject and began talking about Pennsylvania avenue, and someone made a statement that Superintendent Welch and his force had already done \$2,000 worth of work on the road, but Mr. Marshall said that if \$2,000 had been credited to the hill road not half that amount had been put on it. Everybody started to talk at once, but Mr. Stewart asked that the committee do something.

They then talked about running sewers down Grant street but arrived at no conclusion. It was growing late, and one of the members asked what had been done and President Marshall said "they had no idea of doing anything" and for once the idea was carried out to the satisfaction of everybody.

Solicitor McGarry was instructed to prepare the necessary ordinances and resolutions to be presented at council to-night, and Mr. Marshall stated that he had received notice from the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company that they would sue the city for damages if Avondale street was not repaired in the very near future.

CURRENT MISCELLANY

The Paris authorities have at last interfered to put a stop to a horrible traffic in Italian children which has been carried on for a considerable time by a family named Valsa. The Valsas used to get the Italian embassy to send them back to Naples as paupers, and there they would engage a dozen or so boys of from 13 to 16 years of age whose lives they would insure. They then brought them to Paris and hired them out to factories, especially glass factories, at 60 francs a month each, the money being paid to the Valsas ostensibly for board and lodging. The board consisted of black bread, potatoes and water, and the lodging of a filthy, never ventilated hut, where the children slept in relays of four, the bed never being unoccupied for a moment. The Valsas in this way cleared 40 francs monthly on each of their victims. The children caught tuberculosis through working in the hot atmosphere of the glass factories, and as they also occasionally contracted other maladies the bed in the hut became a center of infection. Several children have died. The present inquiry is being made into three recent deaths. Dominico Valsa and his wife have been arrested in Paris, and Donato Valsa has been incarcerated in Italy, where the high mortality among the children intrusted to him had finally aroused suspicion. —Paris Cor. London Post.

The Second City In Massachusetts.
The city of Worcester is deservedly proud of the rank given it by the recently published state census reports. It is now the second city in the commonwealth, being overtaken only by Boston in population and amount of manufactures, and displacing Lowell from the second position as a manufacturing center, which she held by the previous census of 1890. The heart of the commonwealth therefore has just claim to her title, by material superiority as well as by her geographical position. The Worcester Gazette well says: "The census of 1895 shows, in short, that in the value of goods made and work done Worcester leads every city in the state except Boston. The increase in the total of wages paid here for the decade 1885-95 has been very large, and so has the increase in the salary total. Worcester keeps growing, and her people work to good advantage. The industrial center of the commonwealth is the claim that can justly be made for this city, and Worcester's manufacturers and employees will see to it that the reputation once established shall be kept." —Boston Transcript.

Tea Cultivation In China.
According to the consular report from Fuchau, the cultivation of tea in that district has ceased to be remunerative, and the export is now but one-third of what it was 20 years ago. No reason is given for this decline in the industry, and we are left to assume that it is caused partly by the competition of India and Ceylon and possibly in part by the discovery of certain tricks of trade at which the heathen Chinese is an adept; but, whatever the reasons may be, much land formerly devoted to tea is now going out of cultivation, and the curing houses are being offered for sale to the missionaries. The report in question tells us that the export trade is of great importance to China, for the internal demand for tea is not great. The majority are content with a brew from tea dust, and when tea is not readily available other leaves take its place. Here in Britain the consumption of tea is about six pounds per head of the population, but in China it is only half that, even among the small fraction of the people who are tea drinkers. —Chambers' Journal.

Playing at Cycling.
A contemporary states that "they play at cycling to a much greater extent abroad than we do here." That may be so, but surely it is a ludicrous exaggeration to say that in America every cyclist has a whirligig fitted to the handle bar of the machine. In Russia, we are told, it is the fashion to decorate the wheels of the bicycle with colored ribbons arranged in spiral form, in such a manner that when the wheels are turned in one direction they appear to contract and when turned in the opposite direction to expand—an ingenious device for a fancy cycle parade, no doubt, but are we to understand that the Russians are such expert cyclists that they can ride either forward or backward? It is a feat we are not in the habit of seeing in this country off the variety stage. —London Sketch.

Imported Quail.
The Baltimore American says: "The effort to introduce foreign quail into this country has apparently proved a complete failure. Several years ago sportsmen through this country were deeply interested in the attempt made in this state to propagate quail from other countries. Many birds were imported into this city and then liberated throughout the state. These have apparently all disappeared. The most conspicuous attempts were the transporting here of birds from the Scilly islands and from China. The money spent in this direction was a loss. The last attempt on an elaborate scale to stock Maryland with exotic birds was by Frank T. Redwood, the stockbroker and member of



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

BattleAx
PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.

the Baltimore Yacht club, and a hunt for his birds reveals the fact that none of them is to be found."

Giving Silverware an Old Look.

Modern silverware is aged by a New York dealer by covering it with onion and lime eggs and baking in a slow oven for 24 hours. When it comes out and is cleaned off, the surface is mottled and discolored, looking as if it had been in a vault for a century. So skillfully is this artificial aging done that many collectors and jewelers have recommended a law compelling the makers to stamp the bogus goods.

GLADSTONE AS A CHEMIST.

An Incident In the Grand Old Man's Career In the Commons.

If Mr. Gladstone seldom indulged in sarcasm, it was not because he lacked the gift—for he possessed it in a high degree—but because he forbore to use it. To hurt an opponent's feelings gave him pain and when he did it unintentionally he would sometimes cross the floor of the house, and, sitting for a few moments by the side of the man whom he had just demolished, say something to assuage the wound. One of his most persistent, but never ill natured, critics was the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who told me the following story to illustrate this generous trait in Mr. Gladstone's character.

Sir John prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, and in one of the debates on the commercial treaty with France he made a speech exposing, as he believed, a serious chemical blunder in the treaty. Mr. Gladstone followed, "and soon turned me inside out in the most amusing manner," said Hennessy in relating the story, "proving, as if he had been a chemist by profession, that it was I who had blundered egregiously."

Having thus disposed of his critic, Mr. Gladstone went and sat by him for a moment. "I hope you don't feel hurt, Mr. Hennessy," he said. "Your speech was ingenious, and it may console you to know that the emperor of the French made precisely the same objection that you have made. The fact is, both you and he know a good deal about chemistry, but not enough to keep you from going astir." —Canon McColl in Fortnightly Review.

The Cunning Fox.

The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful. It is related that he is tormented by fleas, and when the infestation becomes unbearable he gathers a mouthful of moss and slowly walks backward into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meantime take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked he opens his mouth, and the moss drifts away, while the wily fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors. —Exchange.

A JOKE ON THE TEAMSTER.

He Roughly Ordered General Sherman to Brush His Mules.

A good story is told of one of General Sherman's Missouri teamsters. He had just joined the service, a raw recruit, and was assigned the task of driving a six mule team. When the army halted for the first night, he was weakly unhamstring his team.

"Hello there," said the wag of the company in passing. "What do you mean by taking care of those mules yourself? Why don't you have the hostler do it?"

"Why, I thought every man had to take care of his own team," said the bewildered teamster.

"You bet he doesn't. We've got a hostler for that. There's his tent right over there. He's a lazy, contrary old cuss, and he may not want to do it, but you swear at him and he'll move off at double quick."

The Missourian strode over to the tent indicated, which happened to be General Sherman's headquarters.

"Here, you son of a gun," he roared fiercely, "get out of here and brush those mules."

Needless to say, the teamster spent the evening in the guardhouse.

A pious old Indiana farmer was assigned to the duty of teaming, probably by mistake. The roads were muddy, and the rest of the teamsters were literally bombarding their charges with oaths. It was against the old man's principles to swear, and he held his peace, albeit in impotent rage. At last one of the hind mules balked and refused to advance a step. The old man used every endeavor to urge the beast along, but to no purpose. At last he roared in a loud and solemn voice: "Oh, Lord, you know where this mule ought to be as well as anybody. This whole army knows where he ought to be this minute. He knows where he ought to be. I know where he ought to be, oh, Lord, and if he doesn't move in a minute I intend to say so, by gum." —Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Men Who Know.

Our statesmen are in trouble. They don't appear to know what ought to be done with the Philippine Archipelago.

Tis a question that perplexes The men who run affairs— Shall we give the islands back to Spain, Or farm them out on shares?

The men who planned great battles

On the land and on the sea,

Who knew just how to lay the ropes

For setting Cuba free,

Are divided on the subject;

They don't appear to know

Whether to keep the Philippines

Or let the old things go.

But the people who drive wagons

Or hammer iron bars,

The hucksters in the markets

And the men in the crowded cars—

They know all about the matter:

They know exactly what

Should be done with the faroff Philippines

And can tell you on the spot.

—Yonkers Statesman

THE
NEWS
REVIEW
PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.
From an
Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CARE
FUL, CORRECT PRINT
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS,
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE
NEWS
REVIEW
PRESS.

THE COMMITTEE TALKED

But No Business Was Passed Through.

EAST END WAS DISCUSSED

Until Mr. Peach interrupted and asked that other portions of the city be looked after — Knowles, Taylor & Knowles threaten to sue.

Finance committee of council met last evening, but did not transact any business.

There were present Members Stewart, Seckerson, Cain, Challis, Peach and Marshall, Solicitor McGarry, Engineer George, H. S. Rinehart and J. H. Harris. Much time was spent in waiting upon President Marshall to arrive, and it was 8:45 when he reached city hall. He then stated the object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to getting work started on the street repair, and to get some plan formulated in order that it might not take up all the time at the meeting of council.

The bids for building a culvert in Tanyard run, from Green lane to East Market street, were as follows: Phillips & Kerr, \$7.65 per each lineal foot; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.85; Schmelzenbach & McClain, \$8.35.

The bids for building the three culverts in East End were as follows: Schmelzenbach & McClain for each perch range work, \$6.95; Phillips & Kerr, \$8.90; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.95.

The bids for grading Oak street were as follows: W. H. Surles, 23½ cents per yard; W. Frazier, 22½; William McLaughlin, 25; J. C. Lutton, 18½.

President Marshall and a few members proceeded to go over the plans and specifications and make all kinds of suggestions to the engineer, but were interrupted by Patrick McGeever and Alfred Burford who wanted to request the city not to grade down the pavements in Lisbon street. The request was granted, and once more the committee commenced to talk about the East End culverts and ask so many questions at once that it closely resembled a sewing circle with the engineer acting as president, but the discussion ended when Mr. Peach asked if the committee were going to talk all night about East End and was that the only portion of the city, or were there other portions that needed investigation? This settled the culvert question, and the plans were laid up, although the committee had not determined whether a 15 foot range wall was not as good as a 17 foot range wall and if a few stones could not be saved in building the culvert.

Mr. Marshall said council should formulate plans so that the solicitor could get up an ordinance.

Mr. Peach said that he understood that Mr. Welch was to repair the streets under the direction of Mr. Harris, and Mr. Challis was heard faintly to murmur something about Oak street, but it was lost in the shuffle.

Mr. Peach explained that it could be done cheaper by the day, and Mr. Marshall replied that if it cost over \$500 it would have to be advertised. The solicitor was of the opinion the matter would have to be advertised, but Mr. Stewart didn't think the law was right if it prohibited council from repairing streets when it would cost more than \$500.

The committee then wandered from the subject and began talking about Pennsylvania avenue, and someone made a statement that Superintendent Welch and his force had already done \$2,000 worth of work on the road, but Mr. Marshall said that if \$2,000 had been credited to the hill road not half that amount had been put on it. Everybody started to talk at once, but Mr. Stewart asked that the committee do something.

They then talked about running sewers down Grant street but arrived at no conclusion. It was growing late, and one of the members asked what had been done and President Marshall said "they had no idea of doing anything" and for once the idea was carried out to the satisfaction of everybody.

Solicitor McGarry was instructed to prepare the necessary ordinances and resolutions to be presented at council to-night, and Mr. Marshall stated that he had received notice from the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company that they would sue the city for damages if Avondale street was not repaired in the very near future.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.
The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

CURRENT MISCELLANY

The Paris authorities have at last interfered to put a stop to a horrible traffic in Italian children which has been carried on for a considerable time by a family named Valsa. The Valsas used to get the Italian embassy to send them back to Naples as paupers, and there they would engage a dozen or so boys of from 13 to 16 years of age whose lives they would insure. They then brought them to Paris and hired them out to factories, especially glass factories, at 60 francs a month each, the money being paid to the Valsas ostensibly for board and lodging. The board consisted of black bread, potatoes and water, and the lodging of a filthy, never ventilated hut, where the children slept in relays of four, the bed never being unoccupied for a moment. The Valsas in this way cleared 40 francs monthly on each of their victims. The children caught tuberculosis through working in the hot atmosphere of the glass factories, and as they also occasionally contracted other maladies the bed in the hut became a center of infection. Several children have died. The present inquiry is being made into three recent deaths. Dominico Valsa and his wife have been arrested in Paris, and Donato Valsa has been incarcerated in Italy, where the high mortality among the children intrusted to him had finally aroused suspicion. — Paris Cor. London Post.

The Second City In Massachusetts.
The city of Worcester is deservedly proud of the rank given it by the recently published state census reports. It is now the second city in the commonwealth, being overtaken only by Boston in population and amount of manufactures, and displacing Lowell from the second position as a manufacturing center, which she held by the previous census of 1890. The heart of the commonwealth therefore has just claim to her title, by material superiority as well as by her geographical position. The Worcester Gazette well says: "The census of 1895 shows, in short, that in the value of goods made and work done Worcester leads every city in the state except Boston. The increase in the total of wages paid here for the decade 1885-95 has been very large, and so has the increase in the salary total. Worcester keeps growing, and her people work to good advantage. The industrial center of the commonwealth is the claim that can justly be made for this city, and Worcester's manufacturers and employees will see to it that the reputation once established shall be kept." — Boston Transcript.

Tea Cultivation In China.
According to the consular report from Fuchan, the cultivation of tea in that district has ceased to be remunerative, and the export is now but one-third of what it was 20 years ago. No reason is given for this decline in the industry, and we are left to assume that it is caused partly by the competition of India and Ceylon and possibly in part by the discovery of certain tricks of trade at which the heathen Chinese is an adept; but, whatever the reasons may be, much land formerly devoted to tea is now going out of cultivation, and the curing houses are being offered for sale to the missionaries. The report in question tells us that the export trade is of great importance to China, for the internal demand for tea is not great. The majority are content with a brew from tea dust, and when tea is not readily available other leaves take its place. Here in Britain the consumption of tea is about six pounds per head of the population, but in China it is only half that, even among the small fraction of the people who are tea drinkers. — Chambers' Journal.

Playing at Cycling.
A contemporary states that "they play at cycling to a much greater extent abroad than we do here." That may be so, but surely it is a ludicrous exaggeration to say that in America every cyclist has a whirligig fitted to the handle bar of the machine. In Russia, we are told, it is the fashion to decorate the wheels of the bicycle with colored ribbons arranged in spiral form, in such a manner that when the wheels are turned in one direction they appear to contract and when turned in the opposite direction to expand—an ingenious device for a fancy cycle parade, no doubt, but are we to understand that the Russians are such expert cyclists that they can ride either forward or backward? It is a feat we are not in the habit of seeing in this country off the variety stage. — London Sketch.

Imported Quail.
The Baltimore American says: "The effort to introduce foreign quail into this country has apparently proved a complete failure. Several years ago sportsmen through this country were deeply interested in the attempt made in this state to propagate quail from other countries. Many birds were imported into this city and then liberated throughout the state. These have apparently all disappeared. The most conspicuous attempts were the transporting here of birds from the Scilly islands and from China. The money spent in this direction was a loss. The last attempt on an elaborate scale to stock Maryland with exotic birds was by Frank T. Redwood, the stockbroker and member of



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

Battle Ax PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.

the Baltimore Yacht club, and a hunt for his birds reveals the fact that none of them is to be found."

A JOKE ON THE TEAMSTER.

He Roughly Ordered General Sherman to Brush His Mules.

A good story is told of one of General Sherman's Missouri teamsters. He had just joined the service, a raw recruit, and was assigned the task of driving a six mule team. When the army halted for the first night, he was weakly unHarnessing his team.

"Hello there," said the wag of the company in passing. "What do you mean by taking care of those mules yourself? Why don't you have the hostler do it?"

"Why, I thought every man had to take care of his own team," said the bewildered teamster.

"You bet he doesn't. We've got a hostler for that. There's his tent right over there. He's a lazy, contrary old cuss, and he may not want to do it, but you swear at him and he'll move off at double quick."

The Missourian strode over to the tent indicated, which happened to be General Sherman's headquarters.

"Here, you son of a gun," he roared fiercely, "get out of here and brush those mules."

Needless to say, the teamster spent the evening in the guardhouse.

A pious old Indiana farmer was assigned to the duty of teaming, probably by mistake. The roads were muddy, and the rest of the teamsters were literally bombarding their charges with oaths. It was against the old man's principles to swear, and he held his peace, albeit in impotent rage. At last one of the hind mules balked and refused to advance a step. The old man used every endeavor to urge the beast along, but to no purpose. At last he roared in a loud and solemn voice:

"Oh, Lord, you know where this mule ought to be as well as anybody. This whole army knows where he ought to be this minute. He knows where he ought to be, oh, Lord, and if he doesn't move in a minute I intend to say so, by gum."

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Men Who Know.

Our statesmen are in trouble. They don't appear to know what ought to be done with the Philippine Archipelago.

Tis a question that perplexes

The men who run affairs—

Shall we give the islands back to Spain,

Or farm them out on shares?

The men who planned great battles

On the land and on the sea,

Who knew just how to lay the ropes

For setting Cuba free,

Are divided on the subject;

They don't appear to know

Whether to keep the Philippines

Or let the old things go.

But the people who drive wagons

Or hammer iron bars,

The hucksters in the markets

And the men in the crowded cars—

They know all about the matter:

They know exactly what

Should be done with the far-off Philippines

And can tell you on the spot.

—Yonkers Statesman

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.
From an
Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CARE
FUL, CORRECT PRINT
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS,
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

THE COMMITTEE TALKED

But No Business Was Passed Through.

EAST END WAS DISCUSSED

Until Mr. Peach Interrupted and Asked That Other Portions of the City Be Looked After — Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Threaten to Sue.

Finance committee of council met last evening, but did not transact any business.

There were present Members Stewart, Seckerson, Cain, Challis, Peach and Marshall, Solicitor McGarry, Engineer George, H. S. Rinehart and J. H. Harris. Much time was spent in waiting upon President Marshall to arrive, and it was 8:45 when he reached city hall. He then stated the object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to getting work started on the street repair, and to get some plan formulated in order that it might not take up all the time at the meeting of council.

The bids for building a culvert in Tanyard run, from Green lane to East Market street, were as follows: Phillips & Kerr, \$7.65 per each lineal foot; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.85; Schmelzenbach & McClain, \$8.35.

The bids for building the three culverts in East End were as follows: Schmelzenbach & McClain for each perch range work, \$6.95; Phillips & Kerr, \$8.90; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.95.

The bids for grading Oak street were as follows: W. H. Surles, 23½ cents per yard; W. Frazier, 22½; William McLaughlin, 25; J. C. Lutton, 18½.

President Marshall and a few members proceeded to go over the plans and specifications and make all kinds of suggestions to the engineer, but were interrupted by Patrick McGeever and Alfred Burford who wanted to request the city not to grade down the pavements in Lisbon street. The request was granted, and once more the committee commenced to talk about the East End culverts and ask so many question at once that it closely resembled a sewing circle with the engineer acting as president, but the discussion ended when Mr. Peach asked if the committee were going to talk all night about East End and was that the only portion of the city, or were there other portions that needed investigation? This settled the culvert question, and the plans were laid up, although the committee had not determined whether a 15 foot range wall was not as good as a 17 foot range wall and if a few stones could not be saved in building the culvert.

Mr. Marshall said council should formulate plans so that the solicitor could get up an ordinance.

Mr. Peach said that he understood that Mr. Welch was to repair the streets under the direction of Mr. Harris, and Mr. Challis was heard faintly to murmur something about Oak street, but it was lost in the shuffle.

Mr. Peach explained that it could be done cheaper by the day, and Mr. Marshall replied that if it cost over \$500 it would have to be advertised. The solicitor was of the opinion the matter would have to be advertised, but Mr. Stewart didn't think the law was right if it prohibited council from repairing streets when it would cost more than \$500.

The committee then wandered from the subject and began talking about Pennsylvania avenue, and someone made a statement that Superintendent Welch and his force had already done \$2,000 worth of work on the road, but Mr. Marshall said that if \$2,000 had been credited to the hill road not half that amount had been put on it. Everybody started to talk at once, but Mr. Stewart asked that the committee do something.

They then talked about running sewers down Grant street but arrived at no conclusion. It was growing late, and one of the members asked what had been done and President Marshall said "they had no idea of doing anything" and for once the idea was carried out to the satisfaction of everybody.

Solicitor McGarry was instructed to prepare the necessary ordinances and resolutions to be presented at council to-night, and Mr. Marshall stated that he had received notice from the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company that they would sue the city for damages if Avondale street was not repaired in the very near future.

CURRENT MISCELLANY

The Paris authorities have at last interfered to put a stop to a horrible traffic in Italian children which has been carried on for a considerable time by a family named Valsa. The Valsas used to get the Italian embassy to send them back to Naples as paupers, and there they would engage a dozen or so boys of from 13 to 16 years of age whose lives they would insure. They then brought them to Paris and hired them out to factories, especially glass factories, at 60 francs a month each, the money being paid to the Valsas ostensibly for board and lodging. The board consisted of black bread, potatoes and water, and the lodging of a filthy, never ventilated hut, where the children slept in relays of four, the bed never being unoccupied for a moment. The Valsas in this way cleared 40 francs monthly on each of their victims. The children caught tuberculosis through working in the hot atmosphere of the glass factories, and as they also occasionally contracted other maladies the bed in the hut became a center of infection. Several children have died. The present inquiry is being made into three recent deaths. Dominico Valsa and his wife have been arrested in Paris, and Donato Valsa has been incarcerated in Italy, where the high mortality among the children intrusted to him had finally aroused suspicion. — Paris Cor. London Post.

The Second City In Massachusetts.

The city of Worcester is deservedly proud of the rank given it by the recently published state census reports. It is now the second city in the commonwealth, being overtaken only by Boston in population and amount of manufactures, and displacing Lowell from the second position as manufacturing center, which she held by the previous census of 1890. The heart of the commonwealth therefore has just claim to her title, by material superiority as well as by her geographical position. The Worcester Gazette well says: "The census of 1895 shows, in short, that in the value of goods made and work done Worcester leads every city in the state except Boston. The increase in the total of wages paid here for the decade 1885-95 has been very large, and so has the increase in the salary total. Worcester keeps growing, and her people work to good advantage. The industrial center of the commonwealth is the claim that can justly be made for this city, and Worcester's manufacturers and employees will see to it that the reputation once established shall be kept." — Boston Transcript.

Tea Cultivation In China.

According to the consular report from Fuchau, the cultivation of tea in that district has ceased to be remunerative, and the export is now but one-third of what it was 20 years ago. No reason is given for this decline in the industry, and we are left to assume that it is caused partly by the competition of India and Ceylon and possibly in part by the discovery of certain tricks of trade at which the heathen Chinese is an adept; but, whatever the reasons may be, much land formerly devoted to tea is now going out of cultivation, and the curing houses are being offered for sale to the missionaries. The report in question tells us that the export trade is of great importance to China, for the internal demand for tea is not great. The majority are content with a brew from tea dust, and when tea is not readily available other leaves take its place.

Here in Britain the consumption of tea is about six pounds per head of the population, but in China it is only half that, even among the small fraction of the people who are tea drinkers. — Chambers' Journal.

"Playing at Cycling."

A contemporary states that "they play at cycling to a much greater extent abroad than we do here." That may be so, but surely it is a ludicrous exaggeration to say that in America every cyclist has a whirling fitted to the handle bar of the machine. In Russia, we are told, it is the fashion to decorate the wheels of the bicycle with colored ribbons arranged in spiral form, in such a manner that when the wheels are turned in one direction they appear to contract and when turned in the opposite direction to expand—an ingenious device for a fancy cycle parade, no doubt, but are we to understand that the Russians are such expert cyclists that they can ride either forward or backward? It is a feat we are in the habit of seeing in this country off the variety stage. — London Sketch.

Imported Quail.

The Baltimore American says: "The effort to introduce foreign quail into this country has apparently proved a complete failure. Several years ago sportsmen through this country were deeply interested in the attempt made in this state to propagate quail from other countries. Many birds were imported into this city and then liberated throughout the state. These have apparently all disappeared. The most conspicuous attempts were the transporting here of birds from the Scilly islands and from China. The money spent in this direction was a loss. The last attempt on an elaborate scale to stock Maryland with exotic birds was by Frank T. Redwood, the stockbroker and member of



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

Battle Ax PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.

the Baltimore Yacht club, and a hunt for his birds reveals the fact that none of them is to be found."

A JOKE ON THE TEAMSTER.

He Roughly Ordered General Sherman to Brush His Mules.

A good story is told of one of General Sherman's Missouri teamsters. He had just joined the service, a raw recruit, and was assigned the task of driving a six mule team. When the army halted for the first night, he was weakly un-harnessing his team.

"Hello there," said the wag of the company in passing. "What do you mean by taking care of those mules yourself? Why don't you have the hostler do it?"

"Why, I thought every man had to take care of his own team," said the bewildered teamster.

"You bet he doesn't. We've got a hostler for that. There's his tent right over there. He's a lazy, contrary old cuss, and he may not want to do it, but you swear at him and he'll move off at double quick."

The Missourian strode over to the tent indicated, which happened to be General Sherman's headquarters.

"Here, you son of a gun," he roared fiercely, "get out of here and brush those mules."

Needless to say, the teamster spent the evening in the guardhouse.

A pious old Indiana farmer was assigned to the duty of teaming, probably by mistake. The roads were muddy, and the rest of the teamsters were literally bombarding their charges with oaths. It was against the old man's principles to swear, and he held his peace, albeit in impotent rage. At last one of the hind mules balked and refused to advance a step. The old man used every endeavor to urge the beast along, but to no purpose. At last he roared in a loud and solemn voice:

"Oh, Lord, you know where this mule ought to be as well as anybody. This whole army knows where he ought to be this minute. He knows where he ought to be. I know where he ought to be, oh, Lord, and if he doesn't move in a minute I intend to say so, by gum."

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Men Who Know.

Our statesmen are in trouble. They don't appear to know what ought to be done with the Philippine Archipelago.

Tis a question that perplexes The men who run affairs— Shall we give the islands back to Spain, Or farm them out on shares?

The men who planned great battles

On the land and on the sea,

Who knew just how to lay the ropes

For setting Cuba free,

Are divided on the subject;

They don't appear to know

Whether to keep the Philippines

Or let the old things go.

But the people who drive wagons

Or hammer iron bars,

The hucksters in the markets

And the men in the crowded cars—

They know all about the matter:

Should be done with the far-off Philippines

And can tell you on the spot.

—Yonkers Statesman

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.



Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO



We Print
Everything.
From an
Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.



HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.



WE AIM TO DO CARE
FUL, CORRECT PRINT
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS,
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.



In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.



THE
NEWS
REVIEW
PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Homer Clark and family today moved from the campground.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance tomorrow evening.

Joseph Cook, manager of the Akron pottery, is in the city on business.

Chief Johnson and Officer Arthur Grim today attended the picnic at Randolph park.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Calhoun have returned from Lake Brady where they spent several weeks.

The John Cain who was in police court last week is not the well-known carpenter of that name.

Mrs. U. S. Bennett and her neice Miss Lulu Bennett, this morning left for a few weeks' stay in Tiltonville.

J. H. Martin, of Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in the city last evening. He will remain here several days on business.

This morning a number of workmen were engaged in cleaning the railroad yard between Broadway and Walnut street.

As a shortstop Mercer is certainly a success, and in two games yesterday had two hits, one putout, seven assists and no errors.

Yesterday the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road delivered a lot of new machinery at the East End flint mill. It is now being placed in position.

This morning a number of Elks left for Akron where they will attend the Elks street fair. Among the party were G. Bendheim, A. V. Gilbert and George Viney.

Council will meet this evening and have much business to transact. The assessing ordinances are to be passed and arrangements made for repairing the streets.

Mrs. Jane Turnbull, of this city, who has been visiting friends in England for several months, returned to this city last night. She arrived in New York Sunday.

E. J. LeRoy, of Rockford, Ill., was in the city yesterday. He is a buyer for several firms in that part of Illinois and while here placed a number of good sized orders.

The township trustees this morning sent Arthur Bell, aged 50 years, to the county infirmary. Bell has been a resident of the city since May, and is now threatened with an attack of typhoid fever.

Considerable freight was shipped from the out bound platform at the depot yesterday, and for several days business has been very good, and large numbers of cars have been despatched. There is now a daily increase in business.

The Knights of Pythias picnic at Randolph park today was well attended by people from this place. A special train composed of 12 coaches and drawn by Ft. Wayne engine No. 280, left the station at 8 o'clock this morning. About 500 people made the trip.

Council will this evening go over Tanyard run and make the owners of the property an offer for the land. The step is taken upon the advice of the solicitor, who desires that all preparations may be made for the case which is set for hearing Thursday.

A circular letter to the various county auditors of the state, making inquiries as to the methods being pursued in the appraisement of personal property, including moneys on deposit, promissory notes, bills receivable, is being sent out by Attorney General Monnett.

A full-blooded Indian was a passenger on the 8:20 train west this morning. In his belt was a tomahawk and around his neck numerous strings of beads or shells. His limbs were wrapped in a large blanket. He told the trainmen he was a chief of a tribe in the West and was now going to them. He had a ticket for Cleveland.

ODD SCENE IN PONCE.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL THAT MADE A NATIVE HOLIDAY.

Stephen Crane Describes a Strange Funeral Procession in a Porto Rican City. Curiosity of Natives and Serene, Stoical Dignity of the American Soldiers.

A company of regular infantry marched into the plaza at Ponce the other day, halted, stacked arms and broke ranks. In the cool shade of the trees the men loafed carelessly while the natives, always intensely interested in the soldiers, gathered near and began their comic, good natured pantomime. The lazy, still, tropic afternoon drifted slowly, hour by hour, with only the rumble of passing carriages to interrupt its profound serenity.

The captain of the regulars went down the street to where before the door of a house waited a hearse. There was a carriage containing two American women, and on the pavement stood a little group of officers, with their battered old hats in their hands.

The natives began to accumulate in a crowd, and from them arose a high pitched babble of gossip concerning this funeral. They stretched their necks, pointed, dodged those who would interfere with their view. Amid the chatter the Americans displayed no signs of hearing it. They remained calm, stoical, superior, wearing the curious, grim dignity of people who are burying their dead.

The company of regulars swung down the street, drew up in front of the house and presented arms with a clash. Six big, blue shirted privates paced out with the coffin. The throng edged up suddenly, dodging and peer ing. The little band of Americans seemed like beings of another world, with their gently mournful, impassive faces, during this display of monkeyish interest.

The cortege moved off, preceded, accompanied, followed by the crowd of natives. Ponce, a large city, drowsed on peacefully in the sun, and the passing of the small procession brought no particular emotion to its mind. In the suburbs women hurried out to the porches of the little wooden houses, and naked babies, swollen with fruit, strutted out to see, sucking their thumbs. A man walking directly behind the hearse was hailed interrogatively from a distance. He answered loudly, waving his arm toward the graveyard.

A girl called greetings to some friends in the crowd. Suddenly, close to the road, a woman broke out in a raucous tirade at some of her children. The crowd still babbled. All these sounds beat like waves upon the hearse, noisy, idle, senseless waves beating upon the hearse, the invulnerable ship of the indifferent dead man. And the Americans, moving along behind it, were still calm, stoical, superior. The spray of the chatter whirled against them, and they were bronze, bronze men going to bury their dead, and the humming and swishing and swashing were only as important as the rattling of so many pebbles in a tin box.

The graveyard was circled by a high wall which was surmounted by broken bottles sunk into the mortar. The interior presented the appearance of a misused potato patch were it not for the gaunt wooden crosses which up reared here and there. The crowd of natives plowed through each other in order to reach the gate.

The troops marched forward and faced up sharply before an open grave. A chaplain appeared. The Americans, barring the infantry, stood bareheaded. The natives, noting this, took off their hats. There was a moment of intense expectancy.

"I am the resurrection and the life"—The chaplain's words were quite smoothed in the ejaculations, inquiries, comments which came over the wall where many people were pushing toward the gate. An enterprising lot had climbed a bit of old wall which overlooked the cemetery wall, and upon it they shrilled like parrots. The chaplain—beset, badged, drowned out—went on imper turbably.

The first volley of the firing party created a great convulsion in the crowd outside, who could not see the proceedings and were taken by surprise. As the sound crashed toward the hills many jumped like frightened rabbits, and then a moment later the whole mob, seeing the joke, burst into wild laughter.

A bugler stepped forward. Into a medley of sounds, such as would come from a combined baseball game and clambake, he sent the call of "taps," that extraordinary wail of mourning and song of rest and peace, the soldier's goodby, his night, the fall of eternal darkness, the end.

The sad, sad, slow voice of the bugle called out over the grave, a soul appealing to the sky, a call of earthly anguish and heavenly tranquillity, a solemn heart-breaking song. But if this farewell of the soldier to the sky, the flowers, the bees and all life was heard by the natives their manner did not betray it.

—Stephen Crane in New York Journal.

Uncle Sam's Ammunition Bill.

More powder has been burned in the San Juan bombardment and the occasional small engagements along the Cuban coast than has been consumed for saluting purposes since the civil war.

MILES COMING HOME.

Governor General Macias Reported to Be Arranging For the Evacuation of Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.—General Miles and his staff were to leave for home on the steamer Aransas last night.

Senor Lopez, editor of the San Juan Correspondencia, is here. He reports that Governor General Macias is pushing preparations for the evacuation of the island. The obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed. General Macias, Senor Lopez says, will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

General Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail, and it has been arranged to send them to Arecibo, an open port.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois regiments are without shoes. General Brooke, who is to be in command of the island, may leave General Wilson in direct command of the troops, while he (General Brooke) is attending the sessions of the commission for Porto Rico.

ARRIVALS AT MONTAUK.

General Wheeler Reported Coming of Ships and Condition of Sick Soldiers Aboard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The war department yesterday received the following:

CAMP WICOFF,
MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22.
Adjutant General, Washington:

First cavalry, Ninth infantry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, released from detention yesterday. Following ships arrived yesterday:

Breakwater, Companies C, E, F, G, H, Twelfth infantry, aggregate 345, Major Humphreys commanding.

Olivette, 275 sick.

City of Macon, Seventeenth infantry, aggregate 462; sick, 92; Major O'Brien commanding.

Mortera, Twenty-first infantry, aggregate 312; sick, 20; Captain E. B. Stein commanding.

(Signed) WHEELER,
Major General.

THE MINISTER WOUNDED.

An Attempt to Kill a Missionary While in the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The American Missionary association received dispatches stating that the Rev. J. B. Fletcher, a Congregational minister and one of its missionaries, has been shot in the pulpit while attempting to organize a Congregational church at Smyrna, Ga., which is about 20 miles from his home at Hagan, Ga. His condition is serious, although the expectation is that he will recover.

One of his assailants has been arrested. The others have been located and it is believed that they will be arrested in a short time. Mr. Fletcher's wife was made temporarily insane by the occurrence, but has regained her reason.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Wife of Governor Atkinson Not Likely to Be Further Prosecuted.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The indictment of Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed and the case against her dismissed by Judge Blizzard in chambers on the ground that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent and further that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson, who was only charged as accessory.

This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

German Catholic Young Men.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The ninth annual convention of the Central union of German Catholic Young Men's societies, representing 5,000 members, was called to order yesterday afternoon by First Vice President M. C. Reis of Belleville, Ills. Joseph E. Host made an address of welcome which was responded to by Mr. Reis. Committees were then appointed.

W. C. T. U. Not Legally Bound.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—An official statement of the body says: "The National Women's Christian Temperance union is in no way legally bound to the temple or any of its entanglements. The action taken by the national executive committee in voting to give up all hope and effort to own the building is meeting with the approval of the leading officers and workers."

Ordered to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A telegram was received from the war department yesterday ordering all the troops of General Merritt's department remaining here to be sent to Honolulu with at least four months' subsistence and medical supplies and to be held there until further orders.

K. of P. Uniformed Rank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Camp Col grove sheltered in tents 12,650 members of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias last evening, an attendance in excess of the expectations of the executive committee.

Doctor Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Dr. C. M. Hibbard, house physician of the Planters' hotel, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down an elevator shaft from the second floor of the hotel.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

Engineer Menocal Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The navy department announces the retirement of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, to date from Sept. 1, under the age provision of the law. At present he is under suspension from duty as a result of a court-martial investigation of his connection with the defective construction of the New York dry dock.

Thinks He Has a Strong Clue.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—Attorney General White said yesterday afternoon that he is almost satisfied as to who is responsible for the murder of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, and he may cause the arrest of one woman in San Francisco, and probably two women.

Captain Evans III.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It was said last night at Roosevelt hospital that Captain Evans of the battleship Iowa would be brought to that institution. The captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—Washington, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Pittsburgh, 6 runs, 13 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Killen and McGuire; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 2,500.

Second game—Washington, 2 runs, 3 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburgh, 3 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dineen and Maguire; Hart and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; St. Louis, 1 runs, 3 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Fife and McFarland; Magee, Todd and Kittredge. Umpires—Connelly and Curry. Attendance, 1,753.

At New York—New York, 11 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 4 runs, 3 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Meekin and Warner; Cuppy, Wilson, O'Connor and Criger. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 3,000.

At Boston—Boston, 2 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,000.

Second game—Boston, 5 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown.

League Standing.

W L P.	W L P.
Boston..... 69 36 457	Pittsburg..... 54 52 507
Cincinnati..... 68 40 530	Phila..... 49 52 485
Baltimore..... 63 38 524	Wash..... 49 56 371
Cleveland..... 61 44 587	Brooklyn..... 38 63 376
New York..... 50 44 577	St. Louis..... 39 67 368
Chicago..... 58 49 542	St. Louis..... 30 73 278

At New York—New York, 11 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 4 runs, 3 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Meekin and Warner; Cuppy, Wilson, O'Connor and Criger. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 3,000.

At Boston—Boston, 2 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown.

At Toledo—Toledo, 5 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors; Grand Rapids, 1 run, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Keenan and Arthur; Harper and Cote.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 7 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 5 hits and 7 errors. Batteries, Brodie and Patterson; Kostal and Law.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Knepper and Schrecongost; Smith and Zinram.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, old, 72@73c; 64@65c for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 40@41c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 37@37½c; high mixed shelled, 38@38½c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 29@30c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27@28c; extra, new, No. 3 white, 25½@26c; light mixed, 24@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, \$9.50@9.75; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$6.50@7.00; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Homer Clark and family today moved from the campground.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance tomorrow evening.

Joseph Cook, manager of the Akron pottery, is in the city on business.

Chief Johnson and Officer Arthur Grim today attended the picnic at Randolph park.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Calhoun have returned from Lake Brady where they spent several weeks.

The John Cain who was in police court last week is not the well-known carpenter of that name.

Mrs. U. S. Bennett and her neice Miss Lulu Bennett, this morning left for a few weeks' stay in Tiltonville.

J. H. Martin, of Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in the city last evening. He will remain here several days on business.

This morning a number of workmen were engaged in cleaning the railroad yard between Broadway and Walnut street.

As a shortstop Mercer is certainly a success, and in two games yesterday had two hits, one putout, seven assists and no errors.

Yesterday the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road delivered a lot of new machinery at the East End flint mill. It is now being placed in position.

This morning number of Elks left for Akron where they will attend the Elks street fair. Among the party were G. Bendheim, A. V. Gilbert and George Viney.

Council will meet this evening and have much business to transact. The assessing ordinances are to be passed and arrangements made for repairing the streets.

Mrs. Jane Turnbull, of this city, who has been visiting friends in England for several months, returned to this city last night. She arrived in New York Sunday.

E. J. LeRoy, of Rockford, Ill., was in the city yesterday. He is a buyer for several firms in that part of Illinois and while here placed a number of good sized orders.

The township trustees this morning sent Arthur Bell, aged 50 years, to the county infirmary. Bell has been a resident of the city since May, and is now threatened with an attack of typhoid fever.

Considerable freight [was] shipped from the out bound platform at the depot yesterday, and for several days business has been very good, and large numbers of cars have been despatched. There is now a daily increase in business.

The Knights of Pythias picnic at Randolph park today was well attended by people from this place. A special train composed of 12 coaches and drawn by Ft. Wayne engine No. 280, left the station at 8 o'clock this morning. About 500 people made the trip.

Council will this evening go over Tanyard run and make the owners of the property an offer for the land. The step is taken upon the advice of the solicitor, who desires that all preparations may be made for the case which is set for hearing Thursday.

A circular letter to the various county auditors of the state, making inquiries as to the methods being pursued in the appraisement of personal property, including moneys on deposit, promissory notes, bills receivable, is being sent out by Attorney General Monnett.

A full-blooded Indian was a passenger on the 8:20 train west this morning. In his belt was a tomahawk and around his neck numerous strings of beads or shells. His limbs were wrapped in a large blanket. He told the trainmen he was a chief of a tribe in the West and was now going to them. He had a ticket for Cleveland.

ODD SCENE IN PONCE.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL THAT MADE A NATIVE HOLIDAY.

Stephen Crane Describes a Strange Funeral Procession In a Porto Rican City. Curiosity of Natives and Serene, Stoical Dignity of the American Soldiers.

A company of regular infantry marched into the plaza at Ponce the other day, halted, stacked arms and broke ranks. In the cool shade of the trees the men loafed carelessly while the natives, always intensely interested in the soldiers, gathered near and began their comic, good natured pantomime. The lazy, still, tropic afternoon drifted slowly, hour by hour, with only the rumble of passing carriages to interrupt its profound serenity.

The captain of the regulars went down the street to where before the door of a house waited a hearse. There was a carriage containing two American women, and on the pavement stood a little group of officers, with their battered old hats in their hands. The natives began to accumulate in a crowd, and from them arose a high pitched babbles of gossip concerning this funeral. They stretched their necks, pointed, dodged those who would interfere with their view. Amid the chatter the Americans displayed no signs of hearing it. They remained calm, stoical, superior, wearing the curious, grim dignity of people who are burying their dead.

The company of regulars swung down the street, drew up in front of the house and presented arms with a clash. Six big, blue shirted privates paced out with the coffin. The throng edged up suddenly, dodging and peering. The little band of Americans seemed like beings of another world, with their gently mournful, impassive faces, during this display of monkeyish interest.

The cortège moved off, preceded, accompanied, followed by the crowd of natives. Ponce, a large city, drowsed on peacefully in the sun, and the passing of the small procession brought no particular emotion to its mind. In the suburbs women hurried out to the porches of the little wooden houses, and naked babies, swollen with fruit, strutted out to see, sucking their thumbs.

A man walking directly behind the hearse was hailed interrogatively from a distance. He answered loudly, waving his arm toward the graveyard.

A girl called greetings to some friends in the crowd. Suddenly, close to the road, a woman broke out in a raucous tirade at some of her children. The crowd still babbled. All these sounds beat like waves upon the hearse, noisy, idle, senseless waves beating upon the hearse, the invulnerable ship of the indifferent dead man. And the Americans, moving along behind it, were still calm, stoical, superior. The spray of the chatter whirled against them, and they were bronze, bronze men going to bury their dead, and the humming and swishing and swashing were only as important as the rattling of so many pebbles in a tin box.

The graveyard was circled by a high wall which was surmounted by broken bottles sunk into the mortar. The interior presented the appearance of a misused potato patch.

reared here and there. The crowd of natives plowed through each other in order to reach the gate.

The troops marched forward and faced up sharply before an open grave. A chaplain appeared. The Americans, barring the infantry, stood bareheaded. The natives, noting this, took off their hats. There was a moment of intense expectancy.

"I am the resurrection and the life"—The chaplain's words were quite smooth in the ejaculations, inquiries, comments which came over the wall where many people were pushing toward the gate. An enterprising lad had climbed a bit of old wall which overlooked the cemetery wall, and upon it they shrilled like parrots. The chaplain—beset, badgered, drowned out—went on imperturbably.

The first volley of the firing party created a great convulsion in the crowd outside, who could not see the proceedings and were taken by surprise. As the sound crashed toward the hills many jumped like frightened rabbits, and then a moment later the whole mob, seeing the joke, burst into wild laughter.

A bugler stepped forward. Into a medley of sounds, such as would come from a combined baseball game and clambake, he sent the call of "taps," that extraordinary wail of mourning and song of rest and peace, the soldier's goodby, his night, the fall of eternal darkness, the end.

The sad, sad, slow voice of the bugle called out over the grave, a soul appealing to the sky, a call of earthly anguish and heavenly tranquillity, a solemn heart-breaking song. But if this farewell of the soldier to the sky, the flowers, the bees and all life was heard by the natives their manner did not betray it.

—Stephen Crane in New York Journal.

Uncle Sam's Ammunition Bill.

More powder has been burned in the San Juan bombardment and the occasional small engagements along the Cuban coast than has been consumed for saluting purposes since the civil war.

MILES COMING HOME

Governor General Macias Reported to Be Arranging for the Evacuation of Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.—General Miles and his staff were to leave for home on the steamer Aransas last night.

Senor Lopez, editor of the San Juan Correspondencia, is here. He reports that Governor General Macias is pushing preparations for the evacuation of the island. The obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed. General Macias, Senor Lopez says, will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

General Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail, and it has been arranged to send them to Arecibo, an open port.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois regiments are without shoes. General Brooke, who is to be in command of the island, may leave General Wilson in direct command of the troops, while he (General Brooke) is attending the sessions of the commission for Porto Rico.

ARRIVALS AT MONTAUK

General Wheeler Reported Coming of Ships and Condition of Sick Soldiers Aboard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The war department yesterday received the following:

CAMP WICOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

First cavalry, Ninth infantry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, released from detention yesterday. Following ships arrived yesterday:

Breakwater, Companies C, E, F, G, H, Twelfth infantry, aggregate 345, Major Humphreys commanding.

Olivette, 275 sick.

City of Macon, Seventeenth infantry, aggregate 462; sick, 92; Major O'Brien commanding.

Mortera, Twenty-first infantry, aggregate 312; sick, 20; Captain E. B. Stein commanding.

(Signed) WHEELER, Major General.

THE MINISTER WOUNDED.

An Attempt to Kill a Missionary While in the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The American Missionary association received dispatches stating that the Rev. J. B. Fletcher, a Congregational minister and one of its missionaries, has been shot in the pulpit while attempting to organize a Congregational church at Smiley, Ga., which is about 20 miles from his home at Hagan, Ga. His condition is serious, although the expectation is that he will recover.

One of his assailants has been arrested. The others have been located and it is believed that they will be arrested in a short time. Mr. Fletcher's wife was made temporarily insane by the occurrence, but has regained her reason.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Wife of Governor Atkinson Not Likely to Be Further Prosecuted.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The indictment of Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed and the case against her dismissed by Judge Blizzard in chambers on the ground that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent and further that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson, who was only charged as accessory.

This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

GERMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The ninth annual convention of the Central union of German Catholic Young Men's societies, representing 5,000 members, was called to order yesterday afternoon by First Vice President M. C. Reis of Belleville, Ills. Joseph E. Host made an address of welcome which was responded to by Mr. Reis. Committees were then appointed.

W. C. T. U. Not Legally Bound.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—An official statement of the body says: "The National Women's Christian Temperance union is in no way legally bound to the temple or any of its entanglements. The action taken by the national executive committee in voting to give up all hope and effort to own the building is meeting with the approval of the leading officers and workers."

Ordered to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A telegram was received from the war department yesterday ordering all the troops of General Merritt's department remaining here to be sent to Honolulu with at least four months' subsistence and medical supplies and to be held there until further orders.

K. of P. Uniformed Rank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Camp Colgrove sheltered in tents 12,650 members of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias last evening, an attendance in excess of the expectations of the executive committee.

A Doctor Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Dr. C. M. Hibbard, house physician of the Planters' hotel, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down an elevator shaft from the second floor of the hotel.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

Engineer Menocal Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The navy department announces the retirement of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, to date from Sept. 1, under the age provision of the law. At present he is under suspension from duty as a result of a court-martial investigation of his connection with the defective construction of the New York dry dock.

Thinks He Has a Strong Clue.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—Attorney General White said yesterday afternoon that he is almost satisfied as to who is responsible for the murder of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, and he may cause the arrest of one woman in San Francisco, and probably two women.

Captain Evans III.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It was said last night at Roosevelt hospital that Captain Evans of the battleship Iowa would be brought to that institution. The captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—Washington, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Pittsburg, 6 runs, 13 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Killen and McGuire; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 2,500.

Second game—Washington, 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 errors; Pittsburg, 3 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dineen and Maguire; Hart and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; St. Louis, 1 run, 3 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Batteries, Hughes and Clarke; Sundhoff and Kinslow. Umpire, Warner. Attendance, 1,000.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 18 runs, 21 hits and 1 error; Louisville, 9 runs, 12 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Fifield and McFarland; Magee, Todd and Kittredge. Umpires—Connelly and Curry. Attendance, 1,753.

At New York—New York, 11 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 4 runs, 3 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Meekin and Warner; Cuppy, Wilson, O'Connor and Criger. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 3,000.

Second game—Boston, 5 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,000.

At Boston—Boston, 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 errors; Cincinnati, 7 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Nichols, Hickman and Bergen; Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,000.

At Toledo—Toledo, 5 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors; Grand Rapids, 1 run, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Keenan and Arthur; Harper and Cote.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 7 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; Mansfield, 4 runs, 8 hits and 7 errors. Batteries, Brodie and Patterson; Kostal and Law.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Knapp and Schrecongost; Smith and Zinram.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, old, 72@73c; 64@63c for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 40@41c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 37@37c; high mixed shelled, 36@36c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 29@30c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27@28c; extra, new No. 3, 25@26c; light mixed, 24@25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, 49.50@49.75; new, 38.75@49.00; No. 2, 47.50@48.50; No. 1 clover, 36.50@37.00; wagon hay, 49.50@49.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 65@70c per pair; small, 50@60c; spring chickens, 35@40c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, 70@80c per pound; geese, 50@70c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 12@13c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 12@15c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Eggs, prints, 21@22c; extra, 20@21c; country roll, 18@15c; low grades and cooking, 9@11c.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest **bona fide PAID** daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN. •

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Homer Clark and family today moved from the campground.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance tomorrow evening.

Joseph Cook, manager of the Akron pottery, is in the city on business.

Chief Johnson and Officer Arthur Grim today attended the picnic at Randolph park.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Calhoun have returned from Lake Brady where they spent several weeks.

The John Cain who was in police court last week is not the well-known carpenter of that name.

Mrs. U. S. Bennett and her neice Miss Lulu Bennett, this morning left for a few weeks' stay in Tiltonville.

J. H. Martin, of Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in the city last evening. He will remain here several days on business.

This morning a number of workmen were engaged in cleaning the railroad yard between Broadway and Walnut street.

As a shortstop Mercer is certainly a success, and in two games yesterday had two hits, one putout, seven assists and no errors.

Yesterday the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road delivered a lot of new machinery at the East End flint mill. It is now being placed in position.

This morning a number of Elks left for Akron where they will attend the Elks street fair. Among the party were G. Bendheim, A. V. Gilbert and George Viney.

Council will meet this evening and have much business to transact. The assessing ordinances are to be passed and arrangements made for repairing the streets.

Mrs. Jane Turnbull, of this city, who has been visiting friends in England for several months, returned to this city last night. She arrived in New York Sunday.

E. J. LeRoy, of Rockford, Ill., was in the city yesterday. He is a buyer for several firms in that part of Illinois and while here placed a number of good sized orders.

The township trustees this morning sent Arthur Bell, aged 50 years, to the county infirmary. Bell has been a resident of the city since May, and is now threatened with an attack of typhoid fever.

Considerable freight was shipped from the out bound platform at the depot yesterday, and for several days business has been very good, and large numbers of cars have been despatched. There is now a daily increase in business.

The Knights of Pythias picnic at Randolph park today was well attended by people from this place. A special train composed of 12 coaches and drawn by Ft. Wayne engine No. 280, left the station at 8 o'clock this morning. About 500 people made the trip.

Council will this evening go over Tanyard run and make the owners of the property an offer for the land. The step is taken upon the advice of the solicitor, who desires that all preparations may be made for the case which is set for hearing Thursday.

A circular letter to the various county auditors of the state, making inquiries as to the methods being pursued in the appraisement of personal property, including money on deposit, promissory notes, bills receivable, is being sent out by Attorney General Monnett.

A full-blooded Indian was a passenger on the 8:20 train west this morning. In his belt was a tomahawk and around his neck numerous strings of beads or shells. His limbs were wrapped in a large blanket. He told the trainmen he was a chief of a tribe in the West, and was now going to them. He had a ticket for Cleveland.

ODD SCENE IN PONCE.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL THAT MADE A NATIVE HOLIDAY.

Stephen Crane Describes a Strange Funeral Procession in a Porto Rican City. Curiosity of Natives and Serene, Stoical Dignity of the American Soldiers.

A company of regular infantry marched into the plaza at Ponce the other day, halted, stacked arms and broke ranks. In the cool shade of the trees the men loafed carelessly while the natives, always intensely interested in the soldiers, gathered near and began their comic, good natured pantomime. The lazy, still, tropic afternoon drifted slowly, hour by hour, with only the rumble of passing carriages to interrupt its profound serenity.

The captain of the regulars went down the street to where before the door of a house waited a hearse. There was a carriage containing two American women, and on the pavement stood a little group of officers, with their battered old hats in their hands.

The natives began to accumulate in a crowd, and from them arose a high pitched babble of gossip concerning this funeral. They stretched their necks, pointed, dodged those who would interfere with their view. Amid the chatter the Americans displayed no signs of hearing it. They remained calm, stoical, superior, wearing the curious, grim dignity of people who are burying their dead.

The company of regulars swung down the street, drew up in front of the house and presented arms with a clash. Six big, blue shirted privates paced out with the coffin. The strong edged up suddenly, dodging and peering. The little band of Americans seemed like beings of another world, with their gently mournful, impassive faces, during this display of monkeyish interest.

The cortage moved off, preceded, accompanied, followed by the crowd of natives. Ponce, a large city, drowsed on peacefully in the sun, and the passing of the small procession brought no particular emotion to its mind. In the suburbs women hurried out to the porches of the little wooden houses, and naked babies, swollen with fruit, strutted out to see, sucking their thumbs. A man walking directly behind the hearse was hailed interrogatively from a distance. He answered loudly, waving his arm toward the graveyard.

A girl called greetings to some friends in the crowd. Suddenly, close to the road, a woman broke out in a raucous tirade at some of her children. The crowd still babbled. All these sounds beat like waves upon the hearse, noisy, idle, senseless waves beating upon the hearse, the invulnerable ship of the indifferent dead man. And the Americans, moving along behind it, were still calm, stoical, superior. The spray of the chatter whirled against them, and they were bronze, bronze men going to bury their dead, and the humming and swishing and swashing were only as important as the rattling of so many pebbles in a tin box.

The graveyard was circled by a high wall which was surmounted by broken bottles sunk into the mortar. The interior presented the appearance of a misused potato patch were it not for the gaunt wooden crosses which upreared here and there. The crowd of natives plowed through each other in order to reach the gate.

The troops marched forward and faced up sharply before an open grave. A chaplain appeared. The Americans, barring the infantry, stood bareheaded. The natives, noting this, took off their hats. There was a moment of intense expectancy.

"I am the resurrection and the life"—The chaplain's words were quite smothered in the ejaculations, inquiries, comments which came over the wall where many people were pushing toward the gate. An enterprising lot had climbed a bit of old wall which overlooked the cemetery wall, and upon it they shrilled like parrots. The chaplain—beset, badged, drowned out—went on imperturbably.

The first volley of the firing party created a great convulsion in the crowd outside, who could not see the proceedings and were taken by surprise. As the sound crashed toward the hills many jumped like frightened rabbits, and then a moment later the whole mob, seeing the joke, burst into wild laughter.

A bugler stepped forward. Into a medley of sounds, such as would come from a combined baseball game and clambake, he sent the call of "taps," that extraordinary wail of mourning and song of rest and peace, the soldier's goodby, his night, the fall of eternal darkness, the end.

The sad, sad, slow voice of the bugle called out over the grave, a soul appealing to the sky, a call of earthly anguish and heavenly tranquility, a solemn heartbreaking song. But if this farewell of the soldier to the sky, the flowers, the bees and all life was heard by the natives their manner did not betray it.—Stephen Crane in New York Journal.

Uncle Sam's Ammunition Bill.

More powder has been burned in the San Juan bombardment and the occasional small engagements along the Cuban coast than has been consumed for saluting purposes since the civil war.

MILES COMING HOME.

Governor General Macias Reported to Be Arranging for the Evacuation of Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.—General Miles and his staff were to leave for home on the steamer Aransas last night.

Senor Lopez, editor of the San Juan Correspondencia, is here. He reports that Governor General Macias is pushing preparations for the evacuation of the island. The obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed. General Macias, Senor Lopez says, will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

General Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail, and it has been arranged to send them to Arecibo, an open port.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois regiments are without shoes. General Brooke, who is to be in command of the island, may leave General Wilson in direct command of the troops, while he (General Brooke) is attending the sessions of the commission for Porto Rico.

ARRIVALS AT MONTAUK.

General Wheeler Reported Coming of Ships and Condition of Sick Soldiers Aboard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The war department yesterday received the following:

CAMP WICOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

First cavalry, Ninth infantry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, released from detention yesterday. Following ships arrived yesterday:

Breakwater, Companies C, E, F, G, H, Twelfth infantry, aggregate 345, Major Humphreys commanding.

Olivette, 275 sick.

City of Macon, Seventeenth infantry, aggregate 462; sick, 92; Major O'Brien commanding.

Mortera, Twenty-first infantry, aggregate 312; sick, 20; Captain E. B. Stein commanding.

(Signed) WHEELER, Major General.

THE MINISTER WOUNDED.

An Attempt to Kill a Missionary While in the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The American Missionary association received dispatches stating that the Rev. J. B. Fletcher, a Congregational minister and one of its missionaries, has been shot in the pulpit while attempting to organize a Congregational church at Smiley, Ga., which is about 20 miles from his home at Hagan, Ga. His condition is serious, although the expectation is that he will recover.

One of his assailants has been arrested. The others have been located and it is believed that they will be arrested in a short time. Mr. Fletcher's wife was made temporarily insane by the occurrence, but has regained her reason.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Wife of Governor Atkinson Not Likely to Be Further Prosecuted.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The indictment of Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed and the case against her dismissed by Judge Blizzard in chambers on the ground that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent and further that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson, who was only charged as accessory.

This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

German Catholic Young Men.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The ninth annual convention of the Central union of German Catholic Young Men's societies, representing 5,000 members, was called to order yesterday afternoon by First Vice President M. C. Reis of Belleville, Ills. Joseph E. Host made an address of welcome which was responded to by Mr. Reis. Committees were then appointed.

W. C. T. U. Not Legally Bound.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—An official statement of the body says: "The National Women's Christian Temperance union is in no way legally bound to the temple or any of its entanglements. The action taken by the national executive committee in voting to give up all hope and effort to own the building is meeting with the approval of the leading officers and workers."

Ordered to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A telegram was received from the war department yesterday ordering all the troops of General Merritt's department remaining here to be sent to Honolulu with at least four months' subsistence and medical supplies and to be held there until further orders.

K. of P. Uniformed Rank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Camp Colgrove sheltered in tents 12,650 members of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias last evening, an attendance in excess of the expectations of the executive committee.

A Doctor Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Dr. C. M. Hibbard, house physician of the Planters' hotel, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down an elevator shaft from the second floor of the hotel.

Engineer Menocal Retired.

Engineer Menocal Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The navy department announces the retirement of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, to date from Sept. 1, under the age provision of the law. At present he is under suspension from duty as a result of a court-martial investigation of his connection with the defective construction of the New York dry dock.

Thinks He Has a Strong Clue.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—Attorney General White said yesterday afternoon that he is almost satisfied as to who is responsible for the murder of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, and he may cause the arrest of one woman in San Francisco, and probably two women.

Captain Evans III.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It was said last night at Roosevelt hospital that Captain Evans of the battleship Iowa would be brought to that institution. The captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—Washington, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Pittsburg, 6 runs, 13 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Killen and McGuire; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 2,500.

Second game—Washington, 2 runs, 3 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburg, 3 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dineen and Maguire; Hart and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; St. Louis, 1 runs, 3 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dineen and Maguire; Hart and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 18 runs, 21 hits and 1 error; Louisville, 9 runs, 12 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Fifield and McFarland; Magee, Todd and Kittridge. Umpires—Connally and Curry. Attendance, 1,753.

At New York—New York, 11 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 4 runs, 3 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Meekin and Warner; Cuppy, Wilson, O'Connor and Criger. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 3,000.

At Boston—Boston, 2 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 7 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Nichols, Hickman and Bergen; Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,000.

Second game—Boston, 5 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown.

League Standing.

W. L. P.	W. L. P.
Boston..... 69 36 .557	Pittsburg .. 54 52 .507
Cincinnati 68 40 .630	Phil... 49 52 .495
Baltimore .. 63 38 .524	Wash... 19 6 .371
Cleveland .. 61 44 .587	Brooklyn .. 38 63 .376
New York .. 50 34 .577	Louisville .. 39 67 .368
Chicago ... 58 49 .542	St. Louis .. 30 73 .278

Games Scheduled for Today.

Cleveland at Pittsburg.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 4 runs, 6 hits and 5 errors; Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Crabill and Graffius; Brown and Lattimer.

At Toledo—Toledo, 5 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors; Grand Rapids, 1 run, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Keenan and Arthur; Harper and Cote.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 7 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; Mansfield, 4 runs, 8 hits and 7 errors. Batteries, Brodie and Patterson; Kostal and Law.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Knepper and Schrecongost; Smith and Zinck.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 22.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, old, 72@73c; 64@65c for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 40@41c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 37@37½c; high mixed-shelled, 36@36½c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, old, \$9.50@9.75; do now, \$8.75@9.00; No. 2, \$7.50@8.20; No. 3, \$6.50@7.00;

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 64.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1898.

TWO CENTS

STRANGE STORY.

Ohio Democrats Stirred by It, at Dayton.

M'LEAN TO SUCCEED ALGER.

This Is the Tale and the Brice and Sorg Men Seem to Be Spreading It.

SOME DELEGATES BELIEVE IT.

They Cited the Case of Hayes Appointing Keys, a Southern Democrat, as His Postmaster General—Cleveland Made Gresham Secretary of State—McKinley Appointed Lee, Wheeler and Other Democrats to Leading Places—General Sherwood Refuses to Run.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 23.—A special from the Cincinnati Times-Star was reproduced in the papers here last night that John R. McLean would not be represented by Chairman Dan McConville, Lewis G. Bernard or any other of his former lieutenants who are at this convention and the reason for him not taking part was said to be due to the report that John R. McLean is to succeed General R. A. Alger as secretary of war in McKinley's cabinet. This caused more stir among the delegates than anything that has been sprung for years at Ohio conventions.

Although McLean was prominently before the last Democratic convention for the presidential nomination, and would have been elected senator in place of Hanna if the Democrats had carried the legislature last November, and although his paper, the Cincinnati Enquirer, was considered a leading advocate of Bryan and free silver, the story about McLean probably becoming the successor of Alger was believed by many of the delegates. They cited the case of Hayes appointing Keys, a southern Democrat, as his postmaster general, and later of Cleveland making Gresham his secretary of state, and said that McKinley had appointed Lee, Wheeler and other Democrats to leading places, and that greater surprises in politics than this had happened.

While some delegates are busy denouncing it as an ante-convention sensation and ridiculously absurd, it is certainly commanding more attention than other matters which are not disputed. The Brice, Sorg and other elements seem to be circulating very studiously the McLean story, whether they believe it true or not.

General Isaac R. Sherwood of Stark, who has been mentioned for secretary of state, arrived last night and declined to stand for the nomination. Upton K. Gethery of Marion and Carl H. Naft of Cuyahoga are added to the list of those willing to head the ticket, while many are after other nominations. The interest continued last night in the contest for control of the state central committee. The opposing factions have been in conference with Joseph Dowling as the presiding spirit in one, and Allen O. Myers in the other. Neither side would give out anything. Dowling stated that his side was sure of 16 of the 21 congressional districts. Myers stated that his side had pledges from a majority of the districts.

CORBIN ISSUED ORDERS.

Some Points of His Arrangements For Mustering Some Volunteers Out of Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Adjutant General Corbin has issued an order governing the mustering out of volunteers.

It goes into the duties of officers in detail. The following are some of the features of the orders:

Only officers of the regular army will be detailed by the war department to muster out troops.

As a rule the muster out of organizations and their final payment will take place at the state or regimental rendezvous, except when otherwise ordered by the war department. The preparation and completion of the muster out rolls, returns and papers, and the inspection and transfer of public property to the officers of the supply departments of the army, except as hereinafter provided, will take place before the organization is ordered to its state.

As soon as the muster out rolls have been fully and satisfactorily completed, the mustering officer at the place of departure will fill in the date of the muster out as of a date ten days later, the probable time necessarily required to transfer the organization to its state rendezvous, the making of the physical examination of officers and men, etc.

As soon after the arrival of the organization at its state rendezvous as possible the physical examination of all officers and men will be made, before muster out and payment, so as to facilitate the settlement of pension claims that may be made on account of disability incurred in the United States service.

Provision is made for turning over to proper officers, records, colors, ordinance, etc., belonging to the troops to be mustered out, also as to their final payment. The troops will be allowed to retain

certain property, such as rifles and other equipment, by paying a stipulated price for the same.

SPANISH COMMISSIONERS.

Secretary of the French Embassy Communicated Their Names to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The state department received a call yesterday from H. Thiebaut, secretary of the French embassy and in charge during the absence of Ambassador Cambon, who bore a notification from the Spanish government of the military commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico. They are as follows:

For Cuba—Major General Gonzales Parrado, Rear Admiral Pastor y Lander, Marquis Montore.

For Porto Rico—Major General Ortega y Diaz, Commodore of First Vallarino y Carrasco, Judge Advocate Sanchez del Aguila y Leon.

SAMPSON'S CALL SHORT.

He and the President Discussed the Cuban Commission and Other Matters. Schley Failed to Arrive.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Admiral Sampson called on President McKinley yesterday and spent 35 minutes with him in discussion of the Cuban commission's plans and other matters.

The president shook the admiral's hand very cordially and inquired about his experience in commanding the fleet in the Cuban waters.

The details of the great battle, when Cervera's fleet was destroyed, were gone over quite thoroughly. The president, at the outset, took occasion to express his thanks to the admiral for the success of the battle, and showed deep interest in the story of the engagement, as told by him. The talk also bore on the reasons for not entering the harbor at Santiago and the placing of the mines and torpedoes in Cuban ports.

During the call, Secretary Alger came over from the war department to consult the president regarding the disposition of troops, and finding Admiral Sampson there, greeted him and joined in the discussion. Both Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley had been invited by the president, to confer on the plans of the commission, but Admiral Schley did not arrive.

Pending the receipt of the president's written instructions regarding the Cuban commission's plans, Admiral Sampson will go to his home in New Jersey to spend a few days.

BRAVE MISS BARTON.

She Expects to Leave Santiago For Havana Sunday to Ascertain the Needs of the People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A cablegram received by Stephen E. Barton Sunday announced that Miss Barton would leave Santiago for Havana on Sunday and upon her arrival there would notify the committee of the exact needs of the western province. She regards the present information coming from that part of the island as being unreliable.

A cablegram from Mr. Barnes, the Red Cross agent, who sailed for Porto Rico on the Concho on the 13th of the month, announces his arrival and the landing of the Red Cross supplies. The supplies were valued at \$4,000. He wires that there is need of light food, groceries and delicacies for 5,000 men for four months. This will be about 100 tons, and the need for the food, Mr. Barnes says, is urgent. Arrangements will be made by the Red Cross society to send the supplies on the first available transport.

TO CARRY SICK SOLDIERS.

Ship of the Massachusetts Aid Association Arrived at Santiago With Supplies and Nurses.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 21.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The hospital ship Bay State of the Massachusetts Aid association arrived yesterday from Guantanamo bay, with five surgeons and six male and six female nurses. The Bay State is taking on board a large number of sick. The Second and Ninth Massachusetts regiments are the only suspected yellow fever patients reported.

SEVEN DEAD.

General Shafter Made a Report as to Sanitary Conditions—Total Number Sick 1,101.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The following is General Shafter's report for Aug. 22:

"SANTIAGO, Cuba, Aug. 22.

Adjutant General, Washington: "Sanitary report, Aug. 22: Total number sick, 1,101; total fever cases, 817; total new fever cases, 156; total fever cases returned to duty, 91."

The deaths numbered 3 Aug. 21 and 4 Aug. 22.

Weather Forecast.

Threatening, with showers and thunder squalls on the lakes; fresh southward winds, increasing.

FLAG RAISED.

Hawaii Formally Passed Into Our Possession.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

Military of the United States and Hawaii Participated.

DOLE HANDED OVER THE ISLANDS.

Minister Sewall Formally Accepted Them. Presented Dole With the Hawaiian Annexation Resolutions Adopted by Congress—Read the Proclamation of President McKinley—Representatives of the United States Navy Raised the Flag. The Hawaiian National Guard Sworn In.

HONOLULU, Aug. 12, via San Francisco, Aug. 23.—About 8 minutes to 12 o'clock today the Hawaiian flag descended from the flagstaffs on all the government buildings, and about five minutes to the same hour the Stars and Stripes floated on the tropical breeze from every official flagstaff.

The United States troops and Hawaiian troops and Hawaiian band and band of the Philadelphia and blue jackets of the Philadelphia and Mohican were about the platform.

As soon as President Dole and his cabinet came from the executive building to the platform the justices of the supreme court followed and the Admiral J. N. Miller and United States Minister Harold Sewall came down the steps, followed by Captains C. H. Wadleigh of the Philadelphia and S. M. Book of the Mohican and their staff officers and Colonel Barber of the First New York regiment.

The ceremonies opened with prayer by Rev. G. L. Peterson, pastor of the First Methodist church of this city.

United States Minister Sewall then rose and, addressing President Dole, who had risen, presented him with a certified copy of the joint resolution of congress annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

President Dole answered, acknowledging the making of a treaty of political union, and formally yielded to Minister Sewall, as the representative of the government of the United States, the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Sewall replied.

"Mr. President—In the name of the United States I accept the transfer of the sovereignty and property of the Hawaiian government. The admiral commanding the United States naval forces in these waters will proceed to perform the duty entrusted to him."

The Hawaiian band played "Hawaii Ponoi," the national anthem. Colonel Fisher gave the order to the national guard battery, stationed on the executive grounds in command of Lieutenant Ludwig, to fire the national salute of 21 guns, which was also repeated by the Philadelphia. As the echo of the last gun reverberated in the hills, a bugle sounded and the national ensign of Hawaii came slowly down until it reached the ground, never to go up again.

There was a short pause, and then the admiral nodded slightly to Lieutenant Winterhalter, who gave the order, "Color, roll off." The flagship's band struck up the well known strains of "The Star Spangled Banner," and as the Stars and Stripes slowly ascended there was breathless suspense. But as it reached the top cheers broke forth from the crowds below, and salutes of 21 guns were again fired by the Hawaiian battery and the Philadelphia.

A few minutes after the hoisting of the official flag others were raised from the two side towers and the military headquarters.

Minister Sewall then read a proclamation stating that President McKinley directs that the civil, judicial and military powers of the government shall continue to be exercised by the officers of the republic of Hawaii.

Following the reading of the proclamation, Minister Sewall made an address congratulating the residents of Hawaii upon the accomplishment of annexation.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the national guard was sworn in.

MEMORIAL SWORD FOR DEWEY.

The Committee Selected a Design Prepared by Tiffany & Co. of New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The design for the memorial sword the government is to present to Rear Admiral Dewey, according to act of congress, was finally determined upon yesterday by the committee having the subject in charge, consisting of Acting Secretary Allen, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Prof. Oliver of the United States Naval academy.

The one selected was submitted by Tiffany & Co. of New York. The hilt of the sword, as originally submitted, showed an eagle's head, but this was changed to a plain and solid, but highly traced, gold handle. The blade is "Damascened," being submitted to that process by which the famous Damascus blades were made. One side of the blade bears the inscription: "The Gift

of the Nation to Rear Admiral George Dewey, U. S. N., in Memory of the Victory at Manila Bay, May 1, 1898."

The scabbard is of dark blue Damascened metal, with tracery of gold. At the end of the scabbard there are two dolphins.

MUCH MONEY NEEDED.

Appropriations Necessary to Be Made by the Next Congress Estimated by Committee Clerks.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The volume of appropriations, new offices, etc., required by law to be prepared at the end of each session of congress under the direction of the committee on appropriations of senate and house of representatives, has just been completed for the second session of the fiftieth congress by Mr. T. P. Cleaves and Mr. J. Courts, chief clerks respectively of the senate and house committees.

A summary of the appropriations shown the grand total to be \$893,331,615. The details by bills are as follows:

Agriculture	\$ 3,509,202
Army	23,193,592
Diplomatic	1,752,208
District of Columbia	6,439,380
Fortifications	9,377,494
Indian	7,673,854
Legislative	21,625,846
Military Academy	458,689
Naval	56,098,783
Pension	141,233,830
Postoffice	99,222,300
Sundry civil...	48,490,212
Deficiencies, including various war appropriations for fiscal year 1898, and continuing to Dec. 31 next	349,772,389
Miscellaneous appropriations	6,590,311
Permanent appropriations	117,836,220
Grand total of appropriations	893,331,615

Of this amount \$361,859,927.26 are to meet expenses on account of the war with Spain. In addition to the specific appropriations made, contracts are authorized to be entered into for the construction of new battleships and other naval vessels, five new dry docks, and various other public works, requiring future appropriations by congress to the amount of \$24,173,656.

THE WATER GOOD.

Surgeon General Sternberg Reported the Water at Camp Meade Organically Pure.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Aug. 23.—The water at Camp Meade has been pronounced by Surgeon General Sternberg to be organically pure. More wells have been sunk in camp and the supply will be sufficient for the entire Second army corps, comprising 30,000 men. The movement of the Second division of the corps began yesterday from Thoroughfare Gap, some arriving last night, and will be followed by a heavy movement of troops from Camp Alder.

The Eighteenth Pennsylvania regiment, which is scattered between Fort Brady, Mich., Fort Delaware and Alliance, O., has been ordered to camp, and it is expected to be in camp by this evening.

A private from the First Delaware was stabbed in the stomach in the riot Saturday night at High Spire. Another received a severe stab wound in the groin and a third was struck across the face with the butt of a musket.

Horace W. Whistler of Middletown was arrested yesterday for selling liquor to the soldiers.

The ladies' war auxiliary has been advised that the camp is well supplied with food, etc., but that money is needed to purchase ice and milk.

CERVERA IS GRATEFUL.

In Answer to a Message He Took Occasion to Thank the People of the United States.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Telegrams have passed between Admiral Cervera and the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association. The one to Cervera was signed by John Byrne and said in part:

"The citizens of the city of New York, voicing the sentiment of the people of the United States, meeting in the Metropolitan Opera house under the auspices of the New York Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Protective association, Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson Presiding, desire to express to you their profound appreciation of your magnanimous, chivalric conduct toward Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant men."

Cervera's reply said in part: "I feel very gratified at your manner of appreciating my behavior toward the gallant Lieutenant Hobson and his men. I seize with pleasure the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the people of the United States for the marks of sympathy they have always shown me, which I shall remember as long as I live."

OUR DIFFERENCES WITH CANADA.

Joint High Commission to Meet in Quebec Today.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—The first session of the United States and Great Britain joint high commission will be held in the parliament building in this city this afternoon. Their work is that of adjustment and readjustment of all the most important questions which have been in controversy between the United States and Canada for the past half century.

GRATEFUL DONS.

Returning Prisoners Thank Our Valiant Men.

LETTER SENT TO SHAFTER.

Accompanying It Was One Addressed to American Soldiers About Santiago.

PRAISED THEIR HUMANE ACTS.

The Letter Written by a Private in Behalf of His Comrades—Said the Americans Fought Like Men, With Great Courage, a Quality They Had Not Seen In Their Previous Foes—Declared They Bore No Resentment Toward Their Late Adversaries.

For Shoe Bargains

this is the week.

We are selling Shoes
cheaper than ever,
especially those

Ladie's
and Gent's at

\$1.98 & \$2.48

worth 50c to \$1
per pair more.

W. H. GASS, 220
Diamond.

TAKE IT TO COUNCIL

**A Change Wanted In the
Curfew Ordinance.**

CITY TIME IS MUCH DESIRED

**Mayor Bough Explained the Matter to the
First M. E. Church Last Evening, and
Formal Action Was Taken—Saloon Clos-
ing Also Discussed.**

The Good Citizen's league met in the lecture room of the First M. E. church last night. The meeting was opened with prayer by Reverend Huston at 8:30 o'clock. The audience was small. Mayor Bough and Doctor Taggart, of the First U. P. church, were among those present.

Reverend Huston stated the object of the meeting, and asked Mayor Bough to explain the curfew law. He said:

"I am of the opinion that there has been a mistake in the ordinance. No councilman has ever told me whether the hour was set for standard or city time. It would be a good time for you to petition council to have the time fixed. I have talked to a member of council, whose authority on such subjects is unquestioned, and have learned that the hour will be changed to 8 o'clock, city time, or 7 o'clock, slow time. I have been horrified at the many complaints that come to the office every day about children who loiter in the streets after dark. I am satisfied that the hour specified in the ordinance should be changed."

Doctor Taggart said that all he thought necessary in the matter was to have council specify the hour.

A motion was then made to ask council to make the ordinance read 8 o'clock, city time, and 7 o'clock, legal time.

Doctor Taggart spoke of closing the saloons at the old hour, namely, 9 o'clock.

Mrs. Palmer, as secretary, and Doctor Huston, as chairman, were then instructed to convey the action of the meeting to council.

J. C. McClain moved that the sense of the meeting was in one respect a recommendation for the closing of restaurants and all like places on Sunday.

The meeting then adjourned.

**STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
LUCAS COUNTY,**

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co.
Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Must Stay In the Hospital.

Edward Kelly, of this city, who has been a patient in the Allegheny hospital for almost five months, is slightly improved. Friends desired to take him to Toronto recently, but this request was promptly refused by the hospital physicians.

The NEWS REVIEW for news.

DEADLY SEA SNAKES.

VILE REPTILES THAT INFEST THE WATERS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Venom of These Serpents Is More Fatal Than That of the Cobra and a Mere Scratch From Their Fangs Will Produce Serious Results.

Not only do various reptiles and other queer creatures abound in the forests and swamps of the Philippines, but the surrounding water of these interesting islands team with veritable sea serpents. These strange creatures, which pass their entire existence in the water, possess deadly fangs. They are a great menace to the fishermen, who are constantly exposed to their attacks.

Technically speaking, science has named the group the Hydrophidae. They differ from the terrestrial snakes only in the possession of a flat, paddle-like tail. These reptiles inhabit the tropical seas of the old world and occasionally attain a length of 8 feet. Dr. Rudolph Weber, professor of drawing in Princeton university, observed large numbers of these creatures while on a steamer bound for Sumatra. Dr. Weber was in charge of a scientific expedition and naturally took special notice of them. He says that when the vessel was some 50 miles off the coast myriads of sea snakes could be seen swimming about as far as the eye could reach. They kept upon the surface, and several distinct species were recognized among them.

During calm weather these reptiles may be seen sunning themselves upon the surface of the sea, remaining motionless except for a slight undulation caused by the movement of the water. When alarmed, the agile reptiles dive like arrows, leaving a train of bubbles behind them. Some species are extremely brilliant in coloration, being bright yellow, banded with black, while others are tinted with delicate shades of green.

The food of sea snakes consists entirely of fishes. Frequently fishes armed with long sharp spines fall victims to their appetites. Among these are the apogon and siluroids, which are furnished with spines three and five inches long. But these do not embarrass the voracious reptile in the least. The victim is first killed by the snake's poison, after which it is swallowed head first. The spines, naturally pointing toward the tail of the victim, and being relaxed in death, are compressed against the body of the fish as deglutition proceeds.

While in search of their prey, sea snakes sometimes venture a short distance up the mouth of large rivers.

Dr. Weber records an instance where he was fishing in one of the rivers on the east coast of Sumatra. He was using a dragnet and had cornered a number of medium sized fish. As the net was being brought in, two large sea snakes suddenly made their appearance inside. They showed no signs of uneasiness at capture, but were hurriedly gobbling down the cornered fishes. Nor did they cease operations until the last fish had disappeared, when the formidable creatures made their escape.

Being air breathers, the sea snakes lead a similar existence to the whale. Scientists have expressed much interest as to how long they can remain under water. Professor R. P. Witfield of the American Museum of Natural History, while dragging for corals, saw a large sea snake lying motionless among some coral growths, some eight feet below the surface. It showed no signs of fear and remained in the same position for half an hour. The venom of these reptiles is even more deadly than that of the cobra. The fangs are very short, and consequently do not penetrate so deep as the fangs of most serpents, but only a scratch from them is necessary to produce serious results. Owing to their great shyness accidents are very rare. When cornered, they snap upon a victim. As the eyes are adapted only for use in the water they strike blindly when brought into the air, although living for days when removed from their native element.

Many specimens hauled up in fishermen's nets have been sent to zoological gardens. The London gardens even went so far as to build a special tank for their accommodation. But these captured specimens either die en route or a short time after being placed in captivity. Seeking a dark corner of their tank, they refuse all food and ultimately starve to death. Around the numerous volcanic islands of the Malay archipelago these reptiles are particularly numerous. Frequent eruptions occur among these islands, which are hardly more than the body of the volcano.

During the time of an eruption the few people residing near by take to the water in their boats to escape the rain of ashes and mud. It is generally a case of jumping from the frying pan into the fire, however. At such times the sea becomes uncomfortably warm from its close proximity to the burning mountain, and the sea snakes swim wildly about for escape. They endeavor to climb over the gunwales of the refugees' boats, while they twine their bodies in great masses about the forward chains.

When about to lay their eggs, these serpents approach the shore. The eggs are laid above high water mark and left to hatch by the heat of the sun. Many creatures prey upon the young

reptiles. Among their enemies are sharks and other large fishes, while the adults, in spite of their death dealing fangs, fall victims to sea eagles and large gulls. After the great typhoons, which are common in the Philippines and their vicinity, many of these creatures may be found along the beach, where they have been cast up during the storm and killed by the violent pounding of the waves.—New York Times.

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

An English View of the Relations of This Nation to Them.

It may very well be that in the case of Cuba the United States will feel bound by her explicit pledges to try the experiment of self government in that island, but she cannot do this without leaving something in the nature of a resident commission to insure that the last state of Cuba is not worse than the first, and if, after three or four years, it is clear that United States intervention, far from bettering the condition of the Cubans, has brought about a more deplorable state of chaos than ever, then the ideal with which the present war was begun—an ideal made sacred by the blood of United States citizens—will become an imperative command.

The case of the Philippines stands somewhat differently. No explicit pledges were given in regard to them. As an incident in a war taken for humane reasons the United States has made herself de facto responsible for life and property in these islands. This is a grave responsibility, and it certainly will not be discharged by an ignominious flight just when the responsibility begins to weigh. No amount of moral platitudes upon the obligations of good faith would serve to cover the naked fact that, having taken up the sword in the cause of good government, the United States only succeeded in abolishing what little government did exist to make way for sheer anarchy. We refuse to believe this of any section of the English speaking family, least of all of the people who have made the United States what it is today in the comity of nations.—London Outlook.

MACON'S LIVING FLAG.

One Thousand Children Will Resolve the Stars and Bars Into Old Glory.

New Orleans must look to her laurels. She is to have a formidable rival in the field in Macon. If half the promises the enthusiastic citizens of this live, wide awake Georgia city make are realized, the carnival with which they propose to celebrate their municipality's golden jubilee on Oct. 11 to 14 next will make King Rex and his New Orleans followers feel that there are others in the south besides them. In fact, the Macon people declare that the New Orleans carnival will pale into insignificance before the splendor and glory and novelty of their big demonstration this autumn.

One of the principal features of the Macon carnival will be the representation of a living flag composed of 1,000 children. This will be on Oct. 14, the closing day, and will take place on Coleman's hill. It will be a magnificent climax to the four days' celebration. One thousand children, dressed in the red, white and blue, will be formed into an immense Confederate flag, while each child sings "Dixie." Then by a series of effective maneuvers the flag will be gradually transformed into Old Glory while the children sing "The Star Spangled Banner," closing with "America." The stars in this big flag will be represented by 45 children dressed in blue, each bearing the flag of one of the states. The governor of each state has already been asked for a flag. The 45 children composing the stars will be honor pupils in the public schools.—New York Herald.

Early Whist.

Mrs. Hervey writes on Oct. 25, 1697, to her husband, that his "four sisters have been hear this afternoon, and as they never come unattended, brought with them Mr. Ga—, Mr. Down— and Mr. Bo—. Part of them staid and played at whist (sic) tel this moment,

and the balance for himself. The sale of the produce will present no problem.

Officers will be placed in the large cities for handling it, where boys who desire to go to the school in their town can be utilized as agents and salesmen. Patrons will readily be found in friends of the colony who will gladly buy fresh eggs and vegetables from the boy farmers.

"There will be a general classroom, of course," continued Mr. Vroom, "where English branches will be taught. I hope also to have a carpenter shop, a machine shop, a printing house

(where the boys will edit a paper reporting the progress of the school), a photographing establishment and other branches of industry established. Music will also be taught, and I hope in time to have a school band which may be a means of earning money as well as a pleasure to the boys. Practical farming will, however, be made the main feature of the institution.

"You must understand," continued Mr. Vroom, "this plan is not visionary. We are not going to wait for buildings before beginning. We shall utilize the house already here and build others as we get the money to do so. Seven boys are waiting to come already, and ten more will join us as soon as we can provide accommodations for them. We rely upon public generosity. Anybody who chooses may build a cottage, name it,

and, if desired, select the boys who are to live in it. Already several persons

are considering doing this for us. Cottages of one story, accommodating ten

boys and the caretakers, can be built

NEW FARM SCHOOL.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PHILANTHROPIC PLAN FOR POOR BOYS.

The Ex-President Has Given the Needed Land and Is Erecting Buildings For Its Use Near Princeton, N. J.—How the Farm Will Be Laid Out.

Upon the farm of Grover Cleveland, near Princeton, N. J., there has recently been established a farm school for poor boys from the city slums, of which the ex-president is himself the donor and founder, and to which he is devoting his means, energy and strong practical sense.

The farm, which consisted at the time of the purchase of some 65 acres of rolling upland and rather dilapidated buildings, was bought by Mr. Cleveland to supply fresh milk, eggs, vegetables and produce to his Princeton home.

There was one young man who recognized, sooner even than the ex-president himself, exactly what Mr. Cleveland wanted to do with his farm. This was Mr. John Henry Vroom, then a student of Princeton university. Not more than three months ago Mr. Vroom sought an interview with Mr. Cleveland. He found an opportunity upon a street corner in Princeton, and proceeded to lay before the ex-president a plan which had been his life dream. In brief it was to found a country home for bright boys of the slums, where they could receive a practical education without being made objects of charity.

"Mr. Cleveland," said young Vroom, "your farm is the place I want. I will take it on any terms you may care to make. I haven't a cent, but I can make the thing a go, and I want your cooperation." Mr. Cleveland was rather amused at Mr. Vroom's nerve, and favorably impressed by his energy. He questioned Mr. Vroom closely about his plans and invited the young enthusiast to drive out to the farm with him next day. They did so, and before sunset Mr. Vroom received deeds of possession of the farm for five years. So the work was begun under Mr. Vroom's personal direction. While speaking about his plans the other day Mr. Vroom said:

"Our plan is not to found an asylum, a home or a charitable institution of any kind as charitable institutions are generally understood. We expect each boy to be self supporting as soon as may be. The organization will not be sectarian. Any boy who shows a desire for improvement—Protestant, Catholic or Hindoo—will be admitted. It is our theory that good citizens may be made out of many boys whom unfavorable environment now impels toward badness. We want to utilize what might be the waste material of society, turning a possible disgrace into an ornament.

"As to actual plans, the boys will not be herded together in one great building. We shall build a number of cottages, four possibly at the start, each of which will accommodate from 10 to 16 boys. In that way individuality and a certain degree of home life will be preserved. Wherever it is possible the boys will have separate rooms. Not more than two will occupy any department. A matron and a man in charge will be assigned to each house.

"Each boy upon entering the school will have an acre of ground adjoining the cottage in which he lives. This he will consider his own, and upon it he will raise whatever he pleases. "The separate acres will radiate from the house like the spokes of a wheel from the hub. Nearest the dwelling there will be a flower garden, then a tract devoted to vegetables or to poultry, whichever the boy chooses to raise, and at the outer circle berry bushes. The products of each boy's little farm will be sold and he will receive the proceeds. With this he will pay a certain percentage to the school and keep the balance for himself. The sale of the produce will present no problem. Officers will be placed in the large cities for handling it, where boys who desire to go to the school in their town can be utilized as agents and salesmen. Patrons will readily be found in friends of the colony who will gladly buy fresh eggs and vegetables from the boy farmers.

"There will be a general classroom, of course," continued Mr. Vroom, "where English branches will be taught. I hope also to have a carpenter shop, a machine shop, a printing house (where the boys will edit a paper reporting the progress of the school), a photographing establishment and other branches of industry established. Music will also be taught, and I hope in time to have a school band which may be a means of earning money as well as a pleasure to the boys. Practical farming will, however, be made the main feature of the institution.

"You must understand," continued Mr. Vroom, "this plan is not visionary. We are not going to wait for buildings before beginning. We shall utilize the house already here and build others as we get the money to do so. Seven boys are waiting to come already, and ten more will join us as soon as we can provide accommodations for them. We rely upon public generosity. Anybody who chooses may build a cottage, name it,

and, if desired, select the boys who are to live in it. Already several persons

are considering doing this for us. Cottages of one story, accommodating ten

boys and the caretakers, can be built



Women nowadays do not have

to use a stream of water for a looking-glass. They have modern mirrors that will tell them very promptly whether their beauty is fading. A woman's beauty fades very rapidly if she is troubled with some derangement of the distinctly feminine organism. Ignorance or carelessness in this respect frequently causes great suffering and irregularity in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girlhood should be looked upon promptly and properly treated at once.

Mothers cannot be too conscientious in this respect, and cannot throw aside the prudery that is so prevalent upon this point too soon. Every young woman should know something about her own physical make-up, and the importance to her future of her local as well as general health. A woman who suffers from weaknesses peculiar to her sex will rapidly lose her beauty, her general health, her amiability and her usefulness and capability as a wife and housekeeper. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes sturdy health to the distinctly feminine organism and prepares it to meet the trials of wifehood and motherhood. The "Favorite Prescription" is not a cure-all. It is intended for but one class of disorders and is good for no other. Taken during the period of gestation, it makes parturition easy, and banishes the discomforts of the expectant months. All good medicine dealers sell it.

"I wish to express my thanks for the good I have received from Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. E. Scovill, of Bolton, Stephenson Co., Ills. "I have used it at different times for the last eight years. It is the best medicine for expectant mothers. I never tried it for that until my last baby. I had been very bad, almost helpless. I could not get out of bed alone, or even turn over. Last December I commenced taking the 'Favorite Prescription,' and could soon get in and out of bed as well as at any time. On March 29 I gave birth to an eleven pound boy without pain, and have since been as well and healthy as I ever was."

HAPPY LIVES.

Are Lives of Happy Living, And Thus 'Tis Well That You Should Know How This Can Be.

In East Liverpool there is many a happy home. Perhaps you know of some, or better still, it may be that you rest your head at night in one yourself. Then again, there is many an unhappy fellow creature in your midst. 'Tis not surprising that this should be the case, when one thinks of the burdens some backs are forced to bear. If yours is not the back that bears the burden, still we think you would be glad to lend a helping hand to lighten another. Let us show you how it can be done, and at the same time tell a story of East Liverpool life that will prove this aid can easily be given:

Mr. Charles Smith, of 198 Fourth street, letter carrier, has been covering his route and delivering news both pleasant and sad, to the people of East Liverpool for the past 2½ years. From his robust and healthy appearance you would little think that he was enjoying other than the very best of health. Read what he says. He does not tell you that he was seriously ill, or that his days were numbered, but he does say:

"Sometime ago I contracted a heavy cold which settled in my kidneys and caused me such severe pains across the small of my back that I could scarcely get around my trip. I thought it would wear off, but as it did not but got worse, I went to the W. & W. pharmacy and got Doan's Kidney Pills and took them. The result was that the pains soon left me and I was all right again. They did the work so nicely and thoroughly that I have made up my mind that should I ever have occasion to use anything of the kind again, Doan's Kidney Pills will be

WELLSVILLE.

FROM BED TO PAVEMENT

Fell the Little Child of John Stiffler.

TEACHERS AT A RECEPTION

Improvement Company Held a Meeting. Joe McKee Arrested After Much Excitement at the Public Square—All the News of Wellsville.

The little child of John Stiffler had an experience last night which fortunately did not result seriously.

The little one was sleeping in a bed near a window, and some time during the night rolled out. The window was open and protected by a screen, but that did not save the youngster. The screen was knocked out and the child went through. It was picked up, and cried lustily for an hour, but then fell asleep, apparently little the worse for its unusual experience.

The Teachers.

The institute opened yesterday at 1 o'clock, and the program for the afternoon was passed through.

In the evening a reception was tendered the visitors at city hall. Mayor Dennis made an excellent address, and Professor Moore, of Leetonia, answered. P. H. White, for the board, spoke very well. He was followed by O. C. Vodrey, of Liverpool; J. M. Sarver, Canton; Mrs. Ford, Doctor Parke, Rev. Mr. McKee. The evening was pleasantly passed.

This morning Doctor Rounds gave an address on "Attention," Mrs. Ford spoke of "Modern Commerce," and Prof. Sarver made an address. "Habit" is Doctor Rounds' subject for this afternoon, and Mrs. Ford will talk on "Communication and Transportation."

The attendance today is very large, all parts of the county being represented.

Improvement Company.

The improvement company held a meeting last night, and talked for several hours.

The principal subject was the switch, and it now seems that it will be built.

The East End land abandoned by the pottery company will likely be occupied by an industry, and letters are today being sent to all who donated toward the purchase to gain their consent. No bonus is asked, and the name of the company cannot be learned.

Caused a Commotion.

Early last evening Joe McKee was arrested in the square by Officer Thorn for being drunk and disorderly. The man was very abusive, and Thorn called for help, and Charles Mardis assisted him to take McKee to jail.

McKee would not walk, and was placed on a street car, but more trouble was experienced in getting him into city hall.

Taken to the Workhouse.

Yesterday Andrew Heidburg, of Cincinnati, was arrested by Officer Lancaster, and this morning he was brought before Squire Haney, who fined him \$1 and costs.

This afternoon Heidburg was taken to Canton to the workhouse.

Suit for Rent.

The case of Matilda Cameron against J. D. Ritter for \$72, claimed for rent, is set for Thursday at 8 o'clock. Squire Riley will decide the case.

The News of Wellsville.

Mrs. S. W. Menough and Mrs. Warren Menough returned from their Pittsburgh trip today.

Misses Minnie Johnson and Frank Bradbury, of Lisbon, spent the day with Miss Bessie Aten, Front street.

Charles Cummins and his bride, of Neville island, have arrived from their trip to Cleveland, and went out to Inverness to visit Mr. Cummins' uncle, John J. Rose.

Eighty-two tickets were sold at the upper depot for the Randolph park excursion this morning. Among the number who went were Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mick, Mr. and Mrs. John Myers, Miss Emma Woolley, Mrs. Will Anderson, Miss Lizzie Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Le Clare.

Miss Maud Arter, of Dawson, Pa., is visiting D. T. Lawson, Front street.

Mrs. Mame Byrne is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Cope left for a drive through the country today. They combine business and pleasure.

Miss Grace Parke, who has been visiting E. W. McGinnis, Wilkinsburg, Pa., returned yesterday.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

NEW FALL GOODS.

New Tailor Made Suits.

Madame Fashion has decreed that the tailor made suit will be very popular the coming season. The advance fall styles are now ready for your inspection in our cloak room. They come in all the new shades and styles and are priced at from \$10 to \$25 each.

New Dress Goods and Silks.

Quite a demand already for fall dress goods, and we are meeting it. One hundred pieces of new dress goods added to the stock this week.

Covert cloths at 50, 79, \$1 and \$1.25 a yard. Poplins, 46 inches wide, at 75, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a yard.

Serges and henriettes at 25, 50, 75 and \$1 a yard. Black crepons at 50, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 a yard.

New Silks.

High class novelty silks in exclusive waist patterns

at \$1.50 a yard, or \$6 a pattern. Not any two alike. Choice effects at \$1 and \$1.25 a yard.

New Fur Collarettes.

Just the thing for cool evenings. They are here in all their glory, in all the different furs, and in all the latest styles. Priced at \$2 to \$25 each.

Blankets.

Yes, blankets. You will need them pretty soon, and we have prices for you now that will pay you to invest. Part payment now will hold them until you get ready for them.

Summer Goods.

Wash goods, waists, wrappers, separate skirts, parasols, and all summer goods at your own price. You can buy yourself rich if you have a little money to invest in summer goods.

A Snap For You.

About 500 yards wash goods that sold at 10, 12¹, 15 and 18c a yard. Come and take them as long as they last at 5c a yard.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

Her War Hero.

He—What do you women know about war? I'll bet you can't tell right now who is the most brilliant commander in the navy?

She—Mr. Evans, of course. He has said more bright things than any of them.—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. W. W. Christy and Miss Edna have returned from an extended visit with friends in Pennsylvania.

The Elite club have arranged for an outing at Columbian park this evening.

E. E. Lowry is taking the place of his brother while the latter is away at Cincinnati.

Willie Lownds, the 3-year-old son of Fire Chief Lownds, fell on Sunday injuring his face badly on a banister so that a doctor's care was needed.

RICHES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Their Mineral Resources Are Said to Be Unlimited—Agricultural Products.

The Philippines when developed by Yankee enterprise will return a rich harvest to fortune seekers. Their mineral resources are unlimited. It is predicted by experts that the islands are destined to offer one of the richest gold-fields in the world, rivaling South Africa and Alaska. The placers and quartz deposits are exceedingly rich. Gold has been produced by the natives from time immemorial and was an article of commerce with them before the Spaniards discovered the archipelago.

They still procure it by the same primitive method which they have employed for centuries, washing the auriferous gravel in wooden bowls. The quartz they break with hammers and then grind it in rude mills, washing it afterward, as they do the gravel, and losing three fourths of the yellow metal present. One reason why the gold deposits have been so little developed is that they exist chiefly in mountains and in inaccessible localities, sometimes occupied by savage and independent tribes, which have never submitted to Spanish rule. In copper the islands are enormously rich and in iron likewise. There are extensive beds of coal which have not yielded a high quality of that mineral up to date, because only the surface outcroppings have been mined.

The most important agricultural product that we shall get from the Philippines is the famous manilla hemp—a kind of fiber that cannot be produced of the same quality anywhere else in the world. It is used in the United States for rope, cordage and binding twine, and in the last three months of 1897 no less than 138,792 bales of it were exported to the United States from the archipelago. The plant that produces it is the species of banana with a nonedible fruit. Other things that come to us from the islands are cigars, tobacco, copra, precious woods, pearl shells, indigo and coffee. Among the woods are ebony, ironwood and logwood.—Washington Post.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WANTED.

WANTED—Man to select decorated ware. Apply to French China company.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; small family. Inquire Mrs. Farrell, 230 Thompson avenue.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM

\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest.

Full particulars at the

POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY

Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

Have You Inspected It?—

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

[Entered as second class matter at the East Liverpool, O., postoffice.]

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Postage free in United States and Canada.)

One Year in Advance..... \$5.00

Three Months..... 1.25

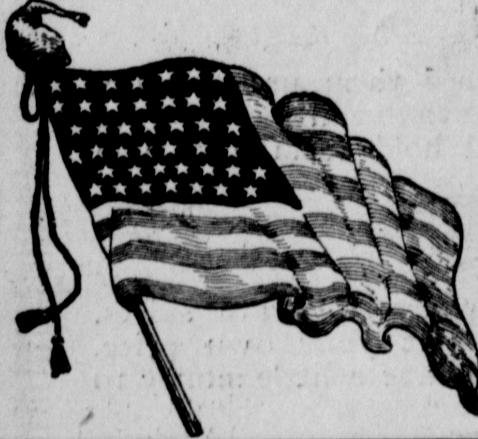
By the Week..... 10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 23



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



ADMIRAL SCHLEY and Captain Evans are ill, and the whole country hopes they will soon be well. Uncle Sam cannot afford to lose such men at present.

If President McKinley really wants to keep Manila and the island of Luzon the country will stand by him, and not an American flag will come down from conquered territory. Old Glory will continue to maintain its reputation.

CAPTAIN SIGSEE told a newspaper man in New York the other day that every man in the Eighth, from Colonel Hard down, is a gentleman, which shows that the gallant captain is himself gentleman as well as sailor and scientist.

THE DAYTON CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Ohio are meeting at Dayton today for the purpose of finding an issue and incidentally nominating a ticket. They are not so particular about the latter if they can only decide on the former.

For weeks it has been known that Hon. Paul Sorg, Hon. Calvin Brice and a few choice spirits have been endeavoring to capture the convention for the plain old-fashioned Democracy they would like to have the public believe they represent, while John R. McLean, with his millions and a few friends have been engaged in a struggle for free silver and an endorsement for John, who is popularly supposed to have aspirations far beyond the range of state politics. With Brice on one side and McLean on the other the matter has to the present been largely a fierce, quiet battle behind the scenes, the end of which will be brought to public view when the business of the convention is made known. Then the party throughout the state can go into the battle shouting in action if not in words, "The king is dead, long live the king." The Dayton convention is to be a fight to the finish.

THE EIGHTH'S NEEDS.

The appeal of Colonel Dick to the people whose towns and cities are represented in the Eighth, should not be passed without some response.

The boys have not been long away from their native shore, but they have suffered much in that brief time. They are coming home ragged, sick and without a great deal of spirit. They went to fight a visible foe; they found one they could not successfully resist. For days they have been upon the open sea, and doubtless a number are somewhat improved, but enough of the sick remain to warrant the best efforts of their friends to give the care and attention they need. Camp Wikoff is evidently not fitted for their reception, and as there seems little prospect for help from the department, Colonel Dick appeals to the people.

East Liverpool has already done something. Boxes and barrels laden with clothing and viands have gone to Mon-tauk Point. If they are delivered our boys will be well cared for, but if it develops that they need more, no one believes the city will hesitate. Another and even better shipment will doubtless go forward at once. Liverpool has not forgotten its soldiers.

New Pipe.

The Ohio Valley Gas company is laying a four-inch line from the main line to the flint mill and French China company.

A SAILOR'S VIEW

Of the Trip of the Eighth Ohio to Siboney.

INCIDENTS OF THE VOYAGE

The Soldiers Were New to Sea Life, and an Officer of the St. Paul Details Many Interesting Happenings In Which the Ohio Boys Showed Their Ability to Adapt Themselves to Circumstances. An Entertaining Tale Made Up of Facts.

The Chicago Times-Herald of Sunday contained an article from the pen of Ensign Powelson, U. S. N., which will be eagerly read by many persons in this place. Ensign Powelson was on duty on board the St. Paul when that ship took the Eighth Ohio from New York to Santiago. He writes:

"The Eighth Ohio regiment is composed of separate companies from different parts of the state, four being from Canton. They were as strong and rugged a set of fellows as we had ever seen together. Everybody about the ship remarked upon it. There was not a pale or sickly looking man among them. They looked as if their six weeks in the open air at Camp Alger had done them lots of good. As one of the ship's officers looked them over he remarked, with a great deal of feeling:

"I hate to see such a strapping lot of fellows go to such a bad place."

"But they are just the sort of fellows the army needs in Cuba, if for no other reason than that they are so good natured. At times they seemed a little too cheerful with their jokes and songs, and it made some of us who had had some experience in Cuba think they little realized where they were going.

"They had a splendid time going down, much better than they had anticipated. The weather was cool and delightful, the sea was smooth and a beautiful deep blue, and, with a few exceptions, the motion of the ship discomforted no one. It was not until we had passed the Bahamas that the heat in any way became oppressive, and even then it was not so hot as it had been in New York just previous to our departure.

"To most of the soldiers the sea and ships were strange and curious sights, and the first schooner we passed came in for as much attention as if she had been a battle ship. Everything was new, and rival wags made the most of it to show their wit.

"The soldiers for the most part slept on the promenade deck, just outside the quarters of the ship's officers, and their conversation after they had turned in was more conducive to laughter than to sleep for the officer inside who had a night watch ahead of him. The second night out I had a watch from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, and I turned in about 9 o'clock to get some sleep. But it was no use.

"The soldiers outside were arguing. First one fellow made a statement that he had seen a shark. Then the rest wanted to know what he knew about sharks—how he could tell. He said he knew it was a shark because its mouth was not in the right place. He said that it was under its head. This led to a long argument as to whether a whale could whip a shark. Many original ideas were advanced both as to the character of the whale's teeth and shark's mouth. The consensus of opinion seemed a little in favor of the whale.

"It was granted that the shark had better teeth, but the argument that the whale could swallow the shark before he could use them carried the day.

"The soldiers were well fed. Some of them didn't like to be told about it, but they were. In the morning they had either coffee or cocoa, hardtack and Boston baked beans. The coffee was infinitely better than the ship's coffee, and the beans were fine. They were living better than the officers in the wardroom mess, but they didn't know it. They told of the steaks, roast beef, mashed potatoes, tomatoes, butter, eggs and milk they had had at Camp Alger, and growled about the canned beans, salmon, beef and sardines they were getting then. Some of the men were surprised when they were told that they were having better food than the admiral commanding the fleet off Santiago.

"One of the soldiers complained that he could not find his way around. He said: 'Whenever I ask these sailors where to find anything they tell me to go up to the stern or the bow or down to leeward or some other old place I don't know anything about.'

"During the daytime the soldiers have very little to do. They loafed

around the promenade deck, forecastle and poop and had a good time generally. The first flying fish they encountered in the gulf stream came in for a great deal of attention, but they were of such a strange and mysterious character that the soldiers ventured no opinion as to the size they grow or how far they can fly. That will be reserved for the return trip.

"On the second day out we sighted a ship ahead and the soldiers congregated on the forecastle to get a look at her. They didn't have anything else to argue about just then, so they argued about the distance she was off. Some said she was thirty miles and some said fifteen. In reality she was but seven. Distances on the water are very deceptive.

"When they hadn't anything to do they picked out one of the crowd, and then all hands would guy him. One day a fellow was detailed as orderly to the general. He thought he must look his best. From some part of his outfit he produced a celluloid collar and started down the deck with it on. There were cheers and jeers and loud cries of 'take off that collar!' 'What did you come in the army for—to look pretty?' 'Oh, Georgie, did mamma say you could come?'

"The collar went overboard, and the crowd looked around for other legitimate prey. No one would ever have guessed that these men were going to war. They had asked to see service, and were to be given an opportunity to do it. They were satisfied and were not borrowing trouble.

"I noticed a good many of our soldiers wore large white buttons pinned on their blue shirts. At first I thought they were campaign buttons of some sort, but on closer inspection found they were all photographs of pretty girls. I said to one fellow, 'Is that the picture of your best girl?' 'Yes,' said he proudly. 'Pretty good idea, don't you think? A good many of the boys sent on photographs and had them reproduced on these porcelain buttons.' They all seemed to wear them on the left side.

"One night when the officers went down to dinner in the big dining saloon they were astonished to see a private in a blue shirt, dirty suspenders and no coat fairly making the piano talk. Those of us whom music always reminds of familiar places and faces were rapidly transported from quick lunch dining saloons, with their 'rag time' and rapid runs, to the stately grand opera, with the heavy thundering of the grand finales. The performer was roundly applauded. But he was not the only musician among them. We were nightly entertained by the mandolin and guitar and the quartet. It is curious how long it takes a song to penetrate Ohio. 'Annie Rooney' was evidently an old song, for they did not sing it, but the 'Sidewalks of New York' was just as pleasing to the crowd as any casual observer might imagine.

"Strange to say, troops wanted to see a naval fight. One afternoon passing through the Bahamas a strange ship was sighted. Her character not being apparent the guns were manned and loaded. Much to the disappointment of the soldiers, she proved to be the United States ship Resolute, and made signal 'no news from Santiago.' This pleased the men, for they all felt nothing further had been done and they would reach Santiago in time for the final assault.

"When we reached the Windward passage it was dark, and Captain Sigsee took even greater precautions than before. Half the crew were not only on deck all night, but were required to sleep within an arm's length of the big guns. About 11 p.m., when we were off Cape Maysi, Cuba, a suspicious light was seen. A blast of the siren brought the full watch to their feet at the guns in an instant. Every gun was brought to bear on the craft. A few of the soldiers who were awake quickly grasped the situation and began waking up their friends, whispering, 'Get up, Jim, there is going to be a scrap.'

"There was no occasion, but in two minutes every soldier was at his feet peering into the darkness. As we passed the ship the guns were kept trained on her. The St. Paul was not anxious for a fight, having so many troops on board, but she was always ready to defend herself. The ship proved to be friendly.

"Sunday morning at daybreak we sighted Santiago. It was a quick run—three days and a few hours from New York. As we drew nearer we made out men-of-war in the distance. The first ship we passed was the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, with her three big pneumatic tubes in the bow. Next we passed the Texas, and finally ran up close to the Brooklyn and communicated with Commodore Schley, who was then temporarily in command off Santiago. We were within three miles of Morro Castle and could see the big battleship Indiana lying close in shore under the batteries.

"There were many amusing scenes at

There is no Kodak but the . . .

Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

AT

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappears.

point. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At Kinsey's.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

Now is the time to buy Wall Paper Cheap. We have a large line, and Prices are very low.

Parlor Papers, 7, 10, 12₁, 15c.

Jelly Glasses.....	2 for 5c.
Preserving Kettles.....	20, 25, 30c.
Granite Buckets.....	15, 20, 25c.
Men's and Boy's Suspenders.....	10, 15, 25c.
Stand Lamps.....	15, 20, 25c.
10 quart Bucket.....	10c.
Slates.....	3, 5, 10, 15c.
Tablets.....	1, 2, 3, 5, 10c.

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,

Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

the gangway ladder when the soldiers

was leaving. The sea was a little

rough, and the big cutters of the St.

Paul danced rather lively on the swell.

Frequently as a soldier jumped into the

boat he did not allow for the motion

and went sprawling in the bottom. This

was always sufficient excuse for a rous-

ing cheer from his company on the deck

above.

"The last to leave was the regimental

band and the baggage detail. As they

shoved off on the navy tug Leyden

someone proposed three cheers for the

St. Paul, and in return three rousing

cheers for the Eighth Ohio was given

by the sailors. The band played 'Auld

Lang Syne' and the tug gave a farewell

toot. The last of the Eighth Ohio were

gone, and not a few lingered at the rail

absorbed in reverie as they watched the

tug disappearing in the distance. Rous-

ing himself finally, one old jack turned

away, and as he shuffled off muttered

more to himself than to his fellows, 'I'd

rather be a sailor than a soldier,' and he

was not alone in his choice.

Nicely Caught.

A few evenings ago a gentleman stepped from a train at one of the London stations, when a young lady skipped up to him, threw her arms rapturously about his neck and kissed him many times, saying:

"Oh, papa, I'm so glad you have come!"

The old gentleman threw both arms around her and held her firmly to his breast.

Soon she looked up into his face, and horror stood in her eye.

"Oh, my, you're not my papa!" she said, trying to free herself from his embrace.

"Yes, I am," insisted the old gentleman, holding her tightly. "You are my long lost daughter, and I am going to keep you in my arms till I get a policeman."

When the officer came, he found the old gentleman's diamond pin in the girl's hand.—Pearson's Weekly.

TO HELP THE BOYS

Colonel Dick Sends Out an Appeal For Aid.

CAMP WIKOFF NOT READY

To Give Them the Comforts They Should Have When They Arrive Tomorrow Morning—They Will Remain In Quarantine Three Days, and Will Need Many Things, a List of Which the Colonel Has Given Out.

MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Aug. 23.—[Special]—Lieutenant Colonel Dick after investigating the conditions at Camp Wikoff has issued a statement to the friends of the Eighth regiment urging them to send supplies to meet the transport when it arrives here Wednesday morning. After a similar investigation I can only echo his call. While conditions are gradually being improved I must say that prospects for a fitting reception for the sick soldiers are not flattering. The call follows:

The Eighth regiment will arrive here Wednesday, and will remain in quarantine three days. Friends desiring to comfort the sick are urged to send bedsacks, pajamas, towels, underwear, soap, tobacco, fruits, dried preserves, fresh lemons, assorted soups, cereal, malted milk; in fact everything that is nourishing, comfortable or pleasant to sleep upon. All cities interested are urged to co-operate. Express shipments to Charles Dick, Lieutenant Colonel.

HARRY A. MARSH."

SPANISH GENERALS

Were Invited by Soldier Elks to the Outing.

As customary with the Elks at their annual picnic, postal cards are sent to the members asking them to name two persons whom they wish to invite.

The program was carried out this year and cards were sent to the members who are with Company E, and today Chairman Gass received the replies. They were all dated Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 5, and were as follows:

Please send invitations to Gen. Pan Dongh. Capt. Gen. Blanket.

LES. TRUMP.

Make their outing as unpleasant as possible."

Please send invitations to Admiral Cervera, the whitest Spaniard of them all. Admiral Camara.

W. M. HILL.

The former to honor, the latter for sacrifice."

Please send invitations to Senor Sagasta. General Weyler.

WALTER S. COOK."

Please send invitations to General Torral. General Altaras.

W. R. McCORD

To be used for sacrificial purposes to assist in the celebration."

FOR TWO DAYS

Private Ezra Simms Had Nothing to Eat.

Wallie Simms has returned from New York where he went to visit his brother, Private Ezra Simms.

He found him very weak but slowly improving, and receiving the best of treatment in Bellevue hospital.

He is unable to see with his right eye but the physicians think it can be saved, while his left eye is perfectly sound. He is suffering with typhoid malaria fever, and says that he came over on the Cigarranca and it took two weeks to make the trip. For three days before they landed they were without food. When they arrived in New York he was so weak that he had to be carried to the hospital on a stretcher. The physician stated that had it been two days longer there would have been but little hope for his life.

Observing an Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Conkle, who reside near the campground, are today celebrating the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. A large number of relatives and friends are in attendance, and are spending a delightful day. The happy couple were the recipients of many handsome presents, among them being a blooded calf.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to us.



NO DOCTORS TO SPARE

When Major Weybrecht Sent Word to Colonel Hard.

EXPERIENCE OF AN ORDERLY

List of the Sick In Company E When Sergeant Trump Wrote to the News Review From Santiago Three Weeks Ago.

[Special Correspondence.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 8.—Partial relief has arrived for the Third battalion, and the sick will receive better treatment, although not by far what is demanded.

Yesterday Major Weybrecht sent an orderly to the regiment, stating the serious plight we were in, and requesting a surgeon. Colonel Hard replied abruptly, "We have but one surgeon here fit for duty and you can't have him." The orderly, expecting a more encouraging answer, stood at attention when the colonel said, "Go, that is my answer." The orderly went, and when he delivered the reply to Major Weybrecht officers' call was immediately sounded, and plans arranged to bring relief to the boys. An inspector had been through the camp in the forenoon to find out if there was any contagion, and as a result found a yellow fever suspect in Company E and a fully developed case in G. The inspector had no power to order the afflicted into quarantine, and they remained in camp until late this morning, when they were sent to Siboney. The officers discussed the situation, and decided that they would secure a civilian physician at Santiago at any cost, and a proper store of medicines. This morning Major Farquhar arrived in camp to look after the sick, and will make regular morning visits, although a physician should be within call at all times.

At this writing the death rate of the Eighth is 12, and soldiers are dropping off daily. Company E has suffered no loss as yet, and is the most healthy company on the island. In order that there may be no undue worry among our friends at home, will give you a complete sick list. Yellow fever, Private Robinson; yellow fever suspect, Private Eck; malaria or mountain fever, Privates Gladfelter, Millsack, Caton, Duke, Fair, Wilson, Headley, H. E. Smith and Corporal Albright; measles, Privates Cox and Jones. The whereabouts of Private Hoff, who took sick on board the St. Paul, is unknown to the company. Private Robinson is reported almost ready for release. The most serious case is that of Private Gladfelter who was sent to the hospital this morning. All the other cases are of a mild nature, with the exception perhaps of Private Holloway, whose case is a puzzle to the surgeons. He was also taken to the hospital. Private Eck, the yellow jack suspect, was taken away this morning and the physicians say that unless complications arise he will only be in quarantine a short time.

A number of large tents arrived in camp this morning for the hospital department, and sufferers will not be compelled to lie in the miserable little shelter tents as heretofore. A number of cots have also arrived. Major Weybrecht and Lieutenant Colonel Dick are in conference with General Shafter today, looking toward the removal of the Eighth to the states. None of the regiments here are fit for service in Porto Rico and the reserves should be called into action, which is quite probable. We have done our share, and done it well, and we hope that our executive, who insisted on pushing us down here in the rainy season, will take steps at once to get us to a more healthy location, as only the people here know the awful condition we are in, and what awaits us should we be compelled to stay much longer.

TRUMP.

On the River.

The river is falling, but a navigable stage will be maintained for a week or more. The marks at the wharf this morning registered 10.6 feet. This is a fall of several feet since yesterday morning. The Virginia and Avalon went down last night, and the Kanawha is down tonight.

The Queen City was up today, and had a good trip.

Mulherin Taken Home.

Charles Mulherin, who was severely injured last Friday by being kicked by a horse, was yesterday taken to the home of his parents in Summitville. He is greatly improved, and within a few weeks will be as well as ever.

Bright and spicy—NEWS REVIEW.

STERN DISCIPLINE.

It Is Necessary In War and the Soldier Must Learn to Submit.

One of Detroit's retired officers, who fought in two wars and helped for years to restrain the savage outbreaks of our Indians, thus delivered himself to the writer:

"The very hardest lesson a young American has to learn when he enters the army is that of obedience. For the first time, his individual authority is de-throned. He is as fractious as a thoroughbred colt that long rebels against the whip and spur. It is hard for him to understand that his freedom of action must be subordinate to military necessity. He chafes, if he does not openly rebel, but when once whipped into line he makes the best soldier on earth."

"My first drillmaster had been my friend and the friend of my family from my boyhood up. We had hunted and fished and courted together and exchanged secrets with a freedom that does not obtain among brothers. One day, early in my experience as a soldier, and while everything was being hurried with a view to getting us into Mexico, we had been drilling till I felt ready to drop. The repeated orders struck pain to my ears and I would have conscientiously sworn that my musket weighed a ton. At length, when within easy shot of him, I shouted, 'For heaven's sake, Bob, stop this tomfoolery and let's go over to the tavern.'

"He never looked at me but roared, 'Corporal, take that man and drill him like the devil.'

"The corporal did, and I thought I'd die of exhaustion. I fully meant to challenge the drillmaster and whip him if he declined, but he succeeded in making me understand the imperative necessity of unquestioning obedience in the soldier. It's tough with the raw recruit, but the quicker he learns his part the better it is for all concerned."—DETROIT FREE PRESS.

AWAITING HIS SON.

T. F. ANDERSON IS ANXIOUSLY EXPECTING HIM IN BOSTON.

Many parties in the city are eagerly awaiting news from Lieut. George O. Anderson, who is on board the hospital ship Olivette. The boat was ordered from New York to Boston, and was followed by T. F. Anderson, who will meet it in Boston when it arrives. He will endeavor to secure a yacht, and as soon as possible will get within hailing distance and learn the condition of his son. His last telegram is as follows:

"BOSTON, Aug. 23.

"Waiting. Olivette will arrive at 11. Nothing too good for the boys."

"T. F. ANDERSON."

The last sentence of the telegram probably means that the citizens of Boston are preparing to give the boys a royal welcome and the best of treatment.

News of Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 23.—[Special]—The Excelsior Shoe company, of Portsmouth, secured judgment against G. O. Loury and B. S. Loury for \$332.15.

Smith Bros. got judgment against Samuel Shenton for \$158. J. W. Riley, who is interested, has given notice of appeal.

A marriage license was issued to Lester Trainer and Laura B. Clunk.

Took Out the Curb.

The advisability of employing a competent man to superintend the work being done for the city was shown this morning when Superintendent J. H. Harris had one of the contractors re-set and dress some curb that had been placed in one of the streets.

Entertaining Interesting Ladies.

Misses Bernice and Bertha Buckingham, of Steubenville, and Misses Minnie and Lou Chilcoat, of Newark, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Olnhausen, Shadyside avenue. They are two sets of twins, all the same age.

Arrested While Drunk.

Hugh Boyle, of Walker, was arrested by Officer Terrance at noon today. He was taken to jail in the patrol and will be given a hearing as soon as he sober.

At It Again.

The water works force today recommended their work of laying mains in Pennsylvania avenue and expect to complete the work within a week.

Married In Lisbon.

Mr. Lester Trainer, of St. John street, and Miss Laura Clunk, of Lincoln avenue, were married at Lisbon yesterday.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Fred Turner spent last evening in Toronto.

John Shrader, of Chester, was a Pittsburg visitor today.

George Rabbit, of Akron, who has been visiting friends in this city for several weeks, left this morning for his home.

Mrs. W. N. Bailey, who has been spending several weeks with her parents at Sandy Lake, Pa., has returned to her home.

HOLIDAYS IN MANILA.

Every Year Has One Hundred and Twenty-nine, Not Counting the Fourth of July.

Outside of the Spanish colony in Manila there is little care for the fashions as they change from season to season in Europe and America. The same material and cut do in summer and in winter, or, more accurately, in the wet season and in the dry. There is never any frost and never occasion for furnaces or open fires. Except for cooking, there is plenty of heat in the atmosphere the year around.

Men wear white duck suits, with thin flannel or silk underwear, no linen shirt or collar, white pith helmets and white canvas shoes the year round. The Spaniards and the Spanish half castes go in for style a little more. The Spaniards are haughty and fond of displaying their uniforms of blue or white and their gold trimmings. The half castes, or mestizos, are equally fond of display, but their attire is something of a compromise between European and Chinese modes.

Besides the one year out of seven that all foreign employees of the great mercantile houses represented in Manila have given to them as "home leave," there is a month's vacation each year, and all the saints' days and Spanish, French, English, German and American holidays. Not to observe a saint's day in Manila is sinful, and every one holds such sinfulness in especial detestation. Figuring in all the saints' days, Sundays and general holidays, there are 129 days in each year when these people do not work.—LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

CABLE FLASHES.

In the early days the Atlantic cable tariff was \$100 for 20 words and \$5 for each additional word. Now it is 25 cents a word.

The time of sending a message from point to point of an Atlantic cable used to be from five to ten hours. It is now from 80 to 60 minutes.



The Demand

for our Soda is great and the crowd so large, that we can hardly serve all. But if when you come you find it crowded, just step in and wait for your turn.

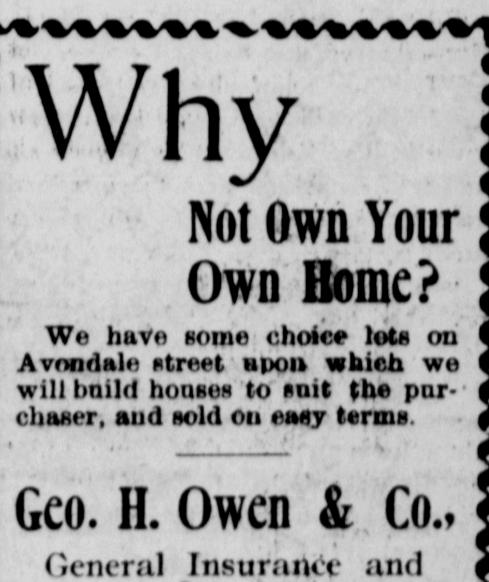
There is nothing more refreshing on a hot day than a cool, delicious soda, pure and wholesome.

It steals through hot veins and brings the thermometer down several degrees.

What good soda really is, you'll never know until you've tried ours.

BERT ANSLEY'S

City Pharmacy, East Liverpool, O.



Geo. H. Owen & Co.

General Insurance and Real Estate Agency.

First National Bank Building.

BIG BARGAINS.
BARGAINS AND BARGAINS,
For this Week Only.

We are still going to sell flour at 53c per sack.

Fresh country butter 18c per pound.

Strictly fresh eggs 15c per doz.

Matches, 9c per doz. boxes.

Coffee 10c per pound.

All kinds of smoked meats at 10c per pound.

Give Us a Call.

Don't forget the place.

Pittsburg Grocery
Cor. Second and Washington Sts.

Headquarters for Poultry.

Look out for next week's ad.

TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

The Eighth Did Not Leave
Santiago Until Friday.

COLONEL DICK GIVES REASON

Why the Boys Did Not Get Away at the
Appointed Time—The Mohawk Is Not
the Fastest Transport on Earth, but Is
Well Fitted For Troops.

Charles Dick, lieutenant colonel of
the Eighth Ohio, has been interviewed
in New York concerning the regiment,
and the information he gives out will be
eagerly read by scores of people in the
city. He said:

"The Eighth will not be sighted off
Montauk Point before Wednesday
morning at the earliest. There are sev-
eral reasons for this. First, the boys did
not embark until Thursday afternoon at
a late hour. Then a ship the size of the
Mohawk cannot conveniently and safely
get out of the Santiago passage, blocked
as it is by the Merrimac and the Reina
Mercedes, during the night season. As
a result the boys will not be out of sight
of Santiago until Friday afternoon.
While the Mohawk is not as fast as the
St. Paul, in which we went down, it is
better constructed for transport pur-
poses and less discomfort will be noticed
than if the St. Paul had again been
used. I must say I fear for the result
of the voyage on some of the sick men,
but it is better so. We will all be mustered
out within 30 days, I think, and the
boys will be glad to reach their
homes. We have had harder service
than if we had been on the firing line.
Enthusiasm eeked out in the long contest
with disease. It overcomes the dangers
of bullets."

In addition the correspondent says:

"Montauk Point, where the Eighth
will encamp, is over a hundred miles
from New York, and is reached by a
ratting old railroad. The chief source
of trouble so far is getting supplies out
when needed. There are now plenty of
nurses and an abundance of medicine,
so our sick heroes of the Eighth will
hereafter be well taken care of, what-
ever may have been their treatment in
the past."

LIEUTENANT HALL

Asked to Be Allowed to Remain With the
Sick.

The following extract from the last
letter of a correspondent speaks of the
Eighth in this way, and shows the mettle
of which East Liverpool boys are
made:

"There was a grand sick parade in
the Third battalion today. A board of
medical examiners visited Major Wey-
brecht's command. This is the prelimi-
nary to moving away from the island,
and the examination, although depress-
ing in many ways, has the effect of
cheering up such men as think they
will be able to make the march to the
city—six and one-half miles over awful
roads. The medical board found nine
suspicious cases and six cases of yellow
fever in the battalion, all very mild,
and it is expected that these men will
have to be left behind when the regi-
ment moves.

"In all, there will be over 100 cases,
probably, left when the regiment gets
away. It will be necessary to get vol-
unteers to remain with the sick, so that
quite a few of the Eighth Ohio will be in
Cuba for a few days longer. Lieutenant
Robert Hall, of Company E, has
volunteered to remain in charge of the
hospital detail, but his offer has not yet
been accepted.

"There are plenty of volunteers will-
ing to remain with their comrades.
The sick will probably be sent north as
they are fit to be moved, and may reach
Long Island as soon as the regiment."

Found Another Body.

Word was received in this city yester-
day of the finding of a body, that of a
small child, near the island opposite
Smith's Ferry by some people living in
Pottsville.

The body is supposed to be one of sev-
eral children who were drowned in
Sawmill run in Pittsburg last Friday.
The authorities at Pittsburg were noti-
fied, and as soon as word is received from
them the body will be sent to the
morgue.

Excursions to Steubenville.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2, the Pennsyl-
vania company will sell low rate excu-
sion tickets to Steubenville from East
Liverpool for the races; return coupons
good Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. *

FOR SALE.

One set of Morgan & Wright
bicycle tires. Cheap. Call at
News Review.

INSECURITY.

Every prop on which I lean,
Every earthly prop, I mean,
Of whose power I chance to boast,
Faith me when I need it most.

Lover, brother, sister, friend,
On whose nearness I depend,
Those whose very presence gives
Strength by which my spirit lives.

Fall away by some mischance,
Death or other circumstance,
And I find myself indeed
Leaning on a broken reed.

When these earthly fetters part,
All these clasps around my heart
Fall away, and I am left
Of life's sweetest joys bereft.

To what depths of woe I drop,
Seeking vainly for some prop
All sufficient to sustain
One in loneliness and pain.

Like a drowning man I reach
Upward and for aid beseech.
"Help me, Lord!" I cry and stand
Well supported by his hand.

Through the desert, through the tide,
He has promised to abide
Ever near; where'er I be,
Whispers gently, "Lean on me."

Earthly ties, how insecure!
Heavenly ties alone endure,
And my idols all were slain
That I might this knowledge gain.

—New York Ledger.

THEY GAVE THE BALLS.

And the People Danced to Pay the Debts
of Louis XIV.

In 1713 Louis XIV favored the Opera,
then established in the first salle of the
Palais Royal (there have been two)
with a special mansion for the better
accommodation of its administration,
archives and rehearsals. This hotel is
situated in the Rue Nicaise. The building
was generally designated under the
name of "Magasie," whence the term
"Filles du Magasin" (not "de maga-
sin") subsequently not only to the fe-
male choristers and supers, but the fe-
male dancers themselves. It so hap-
pened that the king forgot to pay his archi-
tects and workmen. In order to satisfy
them the Chevalier de Bouillon conceived
the idea of giving balls in the opera
house, for which idea he received an
annual pension of 6,000 francs. He was
paid, but the king's debtors were not,
for, although the letters patent were
granted somewhere about the beginning
of 1713, not a single ball had been given
when the most magnificent of the Bour-
bon sovereigns descended to his grave.

One day, shortly after his death,
d'Argenson, the then lieutenant of police,
was talking to Louis' nephew,
Philippe d'Orleans, the regent. "Mon-
seigneur," he said, "there are people
who go about yelling that his majesty
of blessed memory was a bankrupt and
a thief. I'll have them arrested and
have them flung into some deep under-
ground dungeon." "You don't know
what you are talking about," was the
answer. "Those people must be paid,
and then they'll cease to bellow." "But
how, monseigneur?" "Let's give the
balls that were projected by Bouillon." So
said, so done, and the people danced
to pay Louis XIV's debts, as, according
to Shawell, people drank to fill Charles
II's coffers:

The king's most faithful subjects we
In's service are not dull.
We drink to show our loyalty
And make his coffers full.

—London Saturday Review.

Chesterfield Superficiality.

Chesterfield's idea of excellence was
essentially superficial, for his praise of
solid acquirement and genuine principle
is always coupled with the assertion
of their entire inutility if unaccompa-
nied by grace, external polish and an
agreeable manifestation. He omits all
consideration of their intrinsic worth
and absolute dignity; their value to the
individual, according to him, is wholly
proportioned to his skill in using them
in a social form.

In one of his earlier letters to Philip
Stanhope he writes: "What an advan-
tage has a graceful speaker with gentle
motions, a handsome figure, over
one who shall speak full as much good
sense, but who is destitute of these
ornaments. In business how prevalent are
the graces, how detrimental is the want
of them! If you should not acquire
manners, all the rest will be of little
use to you. By manners I mean engag-
ing, insinuating, shining manners, a
distinguished politeness, an almost ir-
resistible address, a superior gracefulness
in all you say and do." He would
have manners overlay individuality and
go so far as to declare that a soldier
is a brute, a scholar, a pedant and a
philosopher, a cynic without good breed-
ing.—Gentleman's Magazine.

A Former Chinese Fleet.

It consisted chiefly of old junks which
had not been in the water for more than
30 years. During this lengthened period
the sea had receded, and the land had
formed to the extent of more than a
mile, the consequence being that these
ancient vessels were high and dry, their
masts, sails and gear had rotted away
from the long exposure to the sun and
rain, the paint had peeled from their
sides, and, in some cases, the very
planking had been stolen for firewood.
—"Pioneering in Formosa," by W. A.
Pickering.

His Preference.

Miss Frocks—Mr. Spokes, do you like
"Songs Without Words?"

Mr. Spokes—Well, I very much pre-
fer them to songs without sense.—De-
troit Free Press.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the
celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron
Brand). To induce you to try this brand of
starch, so that you may find out for yourself
that all claims for its superiority and econ-
omy are true, the makers have had prepared,
at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given
you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below.
These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of
advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No
manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its
customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in
the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each
Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION
packages of this brand were sold
last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER
to show you the plaques and tell
you about Elastic Starch. Accept
no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or
six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch
(Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to re-
ceive from their grocer one of these
beautiful Game Plaques free. The
plaques will not be sent by mail.
They can be obtained only from your
grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.
Do not delay. This offer
is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsyl- vania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsyl-
vania Lines as indicated in the following
paragraphs. Although concessions in fare
are authorized for meetings of certain Or-
ders, tickets may be obtained by any person
whether a member of the order or interested
in the event. The reduced rates will be open
to everybody.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th,
good returning until August 28th, account
Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st
and 22d for Knights of Pythias Grand En-
campment and Supreme Lodge Session. Re-
turn limit August 30th, with privilege to ex-
tend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio—September 3d, 4th, 5th
and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encamp-
ment. Good returning until September 13th,
with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th,
11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until Octo-
ber 17th, account Knights Templar Trien-
nial Conclave. Return limit may be ex-
tended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates
will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines
for special and local events. For particular
information please apply to the nearest
Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or
address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger
Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a
summer haven. The climate is remark-
able for its invigorating effect, and the
state is rich in grand scenery and points
of interest where a vacation may be
pleasantly spent. Special arrangements
are being made for the entertainment of
visitors who are this season expected to
be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of
the Rockies and the hills and canyons
of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in
former years. The fast schedules of the
Pennsylvania route and connecting lines
bring the centennial state within easy
reach, and the cost of a trip thither is
no longer a luxury. The special low
rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania
lines places the cost for transportation
within the limit of the usual allowance
for vacation trips. For special informa-
tion about rates, time of trains and other
details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania
lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon,
D. P. agt., Pittsburgh, Pa. *

Summer Haynes.

Illustrated information about America's
popular summer resorts is being distributed
by passenger and ticket agents of the Penn-
sylvania lines. It includes descriptions of
leading places of summer sojourn along the
ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in
the lake region and Northern Michigan, all
of which are within easy reach over the
Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply
to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent
or address your requests to J. K. Dillon,
district passenger agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

American engineers have just per-
formed a feat at Bismarck, N. D.,
which has never before been equaled.
It took them an entire year to make
their preparations, and when all was
ready they moved a pier of the Northern
Pacific railway bridge, weighing 9,000,
000 pounds, about four feet in a few
minutes.

The allowance of the lord mayor of
London, up to the mayoralty of Sir Sid-
ney Waterlow in 1872, was \$40,000 an-
nually, but it was increased in that
year to \$50,000, at which sum it has
ever since remained.

Moved Nine Million Pounds.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets,
baggage checks, and further information re-
garding the running of trains apply to any
Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Through Coaches on Trains 335, 337, 341, 345, 359, 337, and 341, between

Westward. 335 337 339 341 345 359

Pittsburgh ... 1v 145 11 30 14 30 11 00 17 30

Rochester ... 640 2 15 5 25 11 50 8 25

Beaver ... 645 2 20 5 33 11 55 8 30

Vanport ... 650 5 06 5 25 11 59 8 34

Industry ... 700 5 00 5 50 12 10 8 44

Cooks Ferry ... 703 5 55 12 01 8 48

Smiths Ferry ... 711 2 40 6 04 12 20 8 55

East Liverpool ... 720 2 49 6 14 12 30 9 05

Wellsville ... 733 3 00 6 28 12 40 9 15

Wellsville ... 1v 7 42 3 05 12 45

Wellsville Shop ... 746 12 50

Yellow Creek ... 752 12 55

Hammondsville ... 801 11 03

Irondale ... 806 3 22 1 06

Salineville ... 825 3 38 1 27

THE COMMITTEE TALKED

But No Business Was Passed Through.

EAST END WAS DISCUSSED

Until Mr. Peach Interrupted and Asked That Other Portions of the City Be Looked After — Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Threaten to Sue.

Finance committee of council met last evening, but did not transact any business.

There were present Members Stewart, Seckerson, Cain, Challis, Peach and Marshall, Solicitor McGarry, Engineer George, H. S. Rinehart and J. H. Harris. Much time was spent in waiting upon President Marshall to arrive, and it was 8:45 when he reached city hall. He then stated the object of the meeting was to take some action in regard to getting work started on the street repair, and to get some plan formulated in order that it might not take up all the time at the meeting of council.

The bids for building a culvert in Tanyard run, from Green lane to East Market street, were as follows: Phillips & Kerr, \$7.65 per each lineal foot; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.85; Schmelzenbach & McClain, \$8.35.

The bids for building the three culverts in East End were as follows: Schmelzenbach & McClain for each perch range work, \$6.95; Phillips & Kerr, \$8.90; Cunningham & Shingleton, \$7.95.

The bids for grading Oak street were as follows: W. H. Surles, 23½ cents per yard; W. Frazier, 22½; William McLaughlin, 25; J. C. Lutton, 18½.

President Marshall and a few members proceeded to go over the plans and specifications and make all kinds of suggestions to the engineer, but were interrupted by Patrick McGeever and Alfred Burford who wanted to request the city not to grade down the pavements in Lisbon street. The request was granted, and once more the committee commenced to talk about the East End culverts and ask so many question at once that it closely resembled a sewing circle with the engineer acting as president, but the discussion ended when Mr. Peach asked if the committee were going to talk all night about East End and was that the only portion of the city, or were there other portions that needed investigation? This settled the culvert question, and the plans were laid up, although the committee had not determined whether a 15 foot range wall was not as good as a 17 foot range wall and if a few stones could not be saved in building the culvert.

Mr. Marshall said council should formulate plans so that the solicitor could get up an ordinance.

Mr. Peach said that he understood that Mr. Welch was to repair the streets under the direction of Mr. Harris, and Mr. Challis was heard faintly to murmur something about Oak street, but it was lost in the shuffle.

Mr. Peach explained that it could be done cheaper by the day, and Mr. Marshall replied that if it cost over \$500 it would have to be advertised. The solicitor was of the opinion the matter would have to be advertised, but Mr. Stewart didn't think the law was right if it prohibited council from repairing streets when it would cost more than \$500.

The committee then wandered from the subject and began talking about Pennsylvania avenue, and someone made a statement that Superintendent Welch and his force had already done \$2,000 worth of work on the road, but Mr. Marshall said that if \$2,000 had been credited to the hill road not half that amount had been put on it. Everybody started to talk at once, but Mr. Stewart asked that the committee do something.

They then talked about running sewers down Grant street but arrived at no conclusion. It was growing late, and one of the members asked what had been done and President Marshall said "they had no idea of doing anything" and for once the idea was carried out to the satisfaction of everybody.

Solicitor McGarry was instructed to prepare the necessary ordinances and resolutions to be presented at council tonight, and Mr. Marshall stated that he had received notice from the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company that they would sue the city for damages if Avondale street was not repaired in the very near future.

BADGES FOR LABOR DAY.

The News Review job department is ready to turn out promptly the finest line of badges for Labor day ever seen in the city. Unions desiring good work can get it at the News Review.

CURRENT MISCELLANY

The Paris authorities have at last interfered to put a stop to a horrible traffic in Italian children which has been carried on for a considerable time by a family named Valsa. The Valsas used to get the Italian embassy to send them back to Naples as paupers and there they would engage a dozen or so boys of from 13 to 16 years of age whose lives they would insure. They then brought them to Paris and hired them out to factories, especially glass factories, at 60 francs a month each, the money being paid to the Valsas ostensibly for board and lodging. The board consisted of black bread, potatoes and water, and the lodging of a filthy, never ventilated hut, where the children slept in relays of four, the bed never being unoccupied for a moment. The Valsas in this way cleared 40 francs monthly on each of their victims. The children caught tuberculosis through working in the hot atmosphere of the glass factories, and as they also occasionally contracted other maladies the bed in the hut became a center of infection. Several children have died. The present inquiry is being made into three recent deaths. Dominico Valsa and his wife have been arrested in Paris, and Donato Valsa has been incarcerated in Italy, where the high mortality among the children intrusted to him had finally aroused suspicion. —Paris Cor. London Post.

The Second City In Massachusetts.
The city of Worcester is deservedly proud of the rank given it by the recently published state census reports. It is now the second city in the commonwealth, being overtaken only by Boston in population and amount of manufactures, and displacing Lowell from the second position as a manufacturing center, which she held by the previous census of 1890. The heart of the commonwealth therefore has just claim to her title, by material superiority as well as by her geographical position. The Worcester Gazette well says: "The census of 1895 shows, in short, that in the value of goods made and work done Worcester leads every city in the state except Boston. The increase in the total of wages paid here for the decade 1885-95 has been very large, and so has the increase in the salary total. Worcester keeps growing, and her people work to good advantage. The industrial center of the commonwealth is the claim that can justly be made for this city, and Worcester's manufacturers and employees will see to it that the reputation once established shall be kept." —Boston Transcript.

Tea Cultivation In China.

According to the consular report from Fuchan, the cultivation of tea in that district has ceased to be remunerative, and the export is now but one-third of what it was 20 years ago. No reason is given for this decline in the industry, and we are left to assume that it is caused partly by the competition of India and Ceylon and possibly in part by the discovery of certain tricks of trade at which the heathen Chinese is an adept; but, whatever the reasons may be, much land formerly devoted to tea is now going out of cultivation, and the curing houses are being offered for sale to the missionaries. The report in question tells us that the export trade is of great importance to China, for the internal demand for tea is not great. The majority are content with a brew from tea dust, and when tea is not readily available other leaves take its place. Here in Britain the consumption of tea is about six pounds per head of the population, but in China it is only half that, even among the small fraction of the people who are tea drinkers. —Chambers' Journal.

Playing at Cycling.

A contemporary states that "they play at cycling to a much greater extent abroad than we do here." That may be so, but surely it is a ludicrous exaggeration to say that in America every cyclist has a whirling fitted to the handle bar of the machine. In Russia, we are told, it is the fashion to decorate the wheels of the bicycle with colored ribbons arranged in spiral form, in such a manner that when the wheels are turned in one direction they appear to contract and when turned in the opposite direction to expand—an ingenious device for a fancy cycle parade, no doubt, but are we to understand that the Russians are such expert cyclists that they can ride either forward or backward? It is a feat we are not in the habit of seeing in this country off the variety stage. —London Sketch.

Imported Quail.

The Baltimore American says: "The effort to introduce foreign quail into this country has apparently proved a complete failure. Several years ago sportsmen through this country were deeply interested in the attempt made in this state to propagate quail from other countries. Many birds were imported into this city and then liberated throughout the state. These have apparently all disappeared. The most conspicuous attempts were the transporting here of birds from the Scilly Islands and from China. The money spent in this direction was a loss. The last attempt on an elaborate scale to stock Maryland with exotic birds was by Frank T. Redwood, the stockbroker and member of



Everybody surrenders to Battle Ax.

There is no greater hardship than to be deprived of your

Battle Ax PLUG

and any one who has once chewed Battle Ax will give up most any thing to get it. 10c. buys a larger piece of Battle Ax than of any other kind of high grade quality.

Remember the name when you buy again.

the Baltimore Yacht club, and a hunt for his birds reveals the fact that none of them is to be found."

Giving Silverware an Old Look.

Modern silverware is aged by a New York dealer by covering it with onions and limed eggs and baking in a slow oven for 24 hours. When it comes out and is cleaned off, the surface is mottled and discolored, looking as if it had been in a vault for a century. So skillfully is this artificial aging done that many collectors and jewelers have recommended a law compelling the makers to stamp the bogus goods.

GLADSTONE AS A CHEMIST.

An Incident In the Grand Old Man's Career In the Commons.

If Mr. Gladstone seldom indulged in sarcasm, it was not because he lacked the gift—for he possessed it in a high degree—but because he forbore to use it. To hurt an opponent's feelings gave him pain and when he did it unintentionally he would sometimes cross the floor of the house, and, sitting for a few moments by the side of the man whom he had just demolished, say something to assuage the wound. One of his most persistent, but never ill natured, critics was the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who told me the following story to illustrate this generous trait in Mr. Gladstone's character.

Sir John prided himself on his knowledge of chemistry, and in one of the debates on the commercial treaty with France he made a speech exposing, as he believed, a serious chemical blunder in the treaty. Mr. Gladstone followed, "and soon turned me inside out in the most amusing manner," said Hennessy in relating the story, "proving, as if he had been a chemist by profession, that it was I who had blundered egregiously."

Having thus disposed of his critic, Mr. Gladstone went and sat by him for a moment. "I hope you don't feel hurt, Mr. Hennessy," he said. "Your speech was ingenious, and it may console you to know that the emperor of the French made precisely the same objection that you have made. The fact is, both you and he know a good deal about chemistry, but not enough to keep you from going astray." —Canon McColl in Fortnightly Review.

The Cunning Fox.

The sagacity of the fox is most wonderful. It is related that he is tormented by fleas, and when the infestation becomes unbearable he gathers a mouthful of moss and slowly walks backward into the nearest stream until only the mouth is left above the surface of the water. The fleas meantime take refuge on the moss, and when the fox is satisfied that they have all embarked he opens his mouth, and the moss drifts away, while the wily fox regains the bank, happy in freedom from his tormentors. —Exchange.

A JOKE ON THE TEAMSTER.

He Roughly Ordered General Sherman to Brush His Mules.

A good story is told of one of General Sherman's Missouri teamsters. He had just joined the service, a raw recruit, and was assigned the task of driving a six mule team. When the army halted for the first night, he was weakly unharnessing his team.

"Hello there," said the wag of the company in passing. "What do you mean by taking care of those mules yourself? Why don't you have the hostler do it?"

"Why, I thought every man had to take care of his own team," said the bewildered teamster.

"You bet he doesn't. We've got a hostler for that. There's his tent right over there. He's a lazy, contrary old cuss, and he may not want to do it, but you swear at him and he'll move off at double quick."

The Missourian strode over to the tent indicated, which happened to be General Sherman's headquarters.

"Here, you son of a gun," he roared fiercely, "get out of here and brush those mules."

Needless to say, the teamster spent the evening in the guardhouse.

A pious old Indiana farmer was assigned to the duty of teaming, probably by mistake. The roads were muddy, and the rest of the teamsters were literally bombarding their charges with oaths. It was against the old man's principles to swear, and he held his peace, albeit in impotent rage. At last one of the hind mules balked and refused to advance a step. The old man used every endeavor to urge the beast along, but to no purpose. At last he roared in a loud and solemn voice: "Oh, Lord, you know where this mule ought to be as well as anybody. This whole army knows where he ought to be this minute. He knows where he ought to be. I know where he ought to be, oh, Lord, and if he doesn't move in a minute I intend to say so, by gum."

—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Men Who Know.

Our statesmen are in trouble. They don't appear to know what ought to be done with the Philippine Archipelago.

Tis a question that perplexes the men who run affairs—

Shall we give the islands back to Spain, or farm them out on shares?

The men who planned great battles

On the land and on the sea,

Who knew just how to lay the ropes

For setting Cuba free,

Are divided on the subject;

They don't appear to know whether to keep the Philippines

Or let the old things go.

But the people who drive wagons

Or hammer iron bars,

The hucksters in the markets

And the men in the crowded cars

They know all about the matter;

They know exactly what should be done with the faroff Philippines

And can tell you on the spot.

—Yonkers Statesman

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print
Everything.
From an
Election Sticker
to a
3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE
COLOR PRINTING,
ART CATALOGUES,
EMBOSSING,
HALF TONE WORK,
IM. LITHOGRAPHY,
IM. TYPE WRITER,
&c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CARE
FUL, CORRECT PRINT
ING, TO MAKE SOMETHING
ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES
CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
INVOICE SHEETS,
INVITATIONS,
FOLDERS,
CIRCULARS,
BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE
NEWS
REVIEW
PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Homer Clark and family today moved from the campground.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance tomorrow evening.

Joseph Cook, manager of the Akron pottery, is in the city on business.

Chief Johnson and Officer Arthur Grim today attended the picnic at Randolph park.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Calhoun have returned from Lake Brady where they spent several weeks.

The John Cain who was in police court last week is not the well-known carpenter of that name.

Mrs. U. S. Bennett and her neice Miss Lulu Bennett, this morning left for a few weeks' stay in Tiltonville.

J. H. Martin, of Phoenix, Ariz., arrived in the city last evening. He will remain here several days on business.

This morning a number of workmen were engaged in cleaning the railroad yard between Broadway and Walnut street.

As a shortstop Mercer is certainly a success, and in two games yesterday had two hits, one putout, seven assists and no errors.

Yesterday the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road delivered a lot of new machinery at the East End flint mill. It is now being placed in position.

This morning a number of Elks left for Akron where they will attend the Elks street fair. Among the party were G. Bendheim, A. V. Gilbert and George Viney.

Council will meet this evening and have much business to transact. The assessing ordinances are to be passed and arrangements made for repairing the streets.

Mrs. Jane Turnbull, of this city, who has been visiting friends in England for several months, returned to this city last night. She arrived in New York Sunday.

E. J. LeRoy, of Rockford, Ill., was in the city yesterday. He is a buyer for several firms in that part of Illinois and while here placed a number of good sized orders.

The township trustees this morning sent Arthur Bell, aged 50 years, to the county infirmary. Bell has been a resident of the city since May, and is now threatened with an attack of typhoid fever.

Considerable freight was shipped from the out bound platform at the depot yesterday, and for several days business has been very good, and large numbers of cars have been despatched. There is now a daily increase in business.

The Knights of Pythias picnic at Randolph park today was well attended by people from this place. A special train composed of 12 coaches and drawn by Ft. Wayne engine No. 280, left the station at 8 o'clock this morning. About 500 people made the trip.

Council will this evening go over Tanyard run and make the owners of the property an offer for the land. The step is taken upon the advice of the solicitor, who desires that all preparations may be made for the case which is set for hearing Thursday.

A circular letter to the various county auditors of the state, making inquiries as to the methods being pursued in the appraisement of personal property, including moneys on deposit, promissory notes, bills receivable, is being sent out by Attorney General Monnett.

A full-blooded Indian was a passenger on the 8:20 train west this morning. In his belt was a tomahawk and around his neck numerous strings of beads or shells. His limbs were wrapped in a large blanket. He told the trainmen he was a chief of a tribe in the West and was now going to them. He had a ticket for Cleveland.

ODD SCENE IN PONCE.

A SOLDIER'S BURIAL THAT MADE A NATIVE HOLIDAY.

Stephen Crane Describes a Strange Funeral Procession in a Porto Rican City. Curiosity of Natives and Serene, Stoical Dignity of the American Soldiers.

A company of regular infantry marched into the plaza at Ponce the other day, halted, stacked arms and broke ranks. In the cool shade of the trees the men loafed carelessly while the natives, always intensely interested in the soldiers, gathered near and began their comic, good natured pantomime. The lazy, still, tropic afternoon drifted slowly, hour by hour, with only the rumble of passing carriages to interrupt its profound serenity.

The captain of the regulars went down the street to where before the door of a house waited a hearse. There was a carriage containing two American women, and on the pavement stood a little group of officers, with their battered old hats in their hands. The natives began to accumulate in a crowd, and from them arose a high pitched babble of gossip concerning this funeral. They stretched their necks, pointed, dodged those who would interfere with their view. Amid the chatter the Americans displayed no signs of hearing it. They remained calm, stoical, superior, wearing the curious, grim dignity of people who are burying their dead.

The company of regulars swung down the street, drew up in front of the house and presented arms with a clash. Six big, blue shirted privates paced out with the coffin. The throng edged up suddenly, dodging and peering. The little band of Americans seemed like beings of another world, with their gently mournful, impassive faces, during this display of monkeyish interest.

The cortege moved off, preceded, accompanied, followed by the crowd of natives. Ponce, a large city, drowsed on peacefully in the sun, and the passing of the small procession brought no particular emotion to its mind. In the suburbs women hurried out to the porches of the little wooden houses, and naked babies, swollen with fruit, strutted out to see, sucking their thumbs. A man walking directly behind the hearse was hailed interrogatively from a distance. He answered loudly, waving his arm toward the graveyard.

A girl called greetings to some friends in the crowd. Suddenly, close to the road, a woman broke out in a raucous tirade at some of her children. The crowd still babbled. All these sounds beat like waves upon the hearse, noisy, idle, senseless waves beating upon the hearse, the invulnerable ship of the indifferent dead man. And the Americans, moving along behind it, were still calm, stoical, superior. The spray of the chatter whirled against them, and they were bronze, bronze men going to bury their dead, and the humming and swishing and swashing were only as important as the rattling of so many pebbles in a tin box.

The graveyard was circled by a high wall which was surmounted by broken bottles sunk into the mortar. The interior presented the appearance of a misused potato patch were it not for the gaunt wooden crosses which upreared here and there. The crowd of natives plowed through each other in order to reach the gate.

The troops marched forward and stood up sharply before an open grave. A chaplain appeared. The Americans, barring the infantry, stood bareheaded. The natives, noting this, took off their hats. There was a moment of intense expectancy.

"I am the resurrection and the life"—The chaplain's words were quite smothered in the ejaculations, inquiries, comments which came over the wall where many people were pushing toward the gate. An enterprising lad had climbed a bit of old wall which overlooked the cemetery wall, and upon it they shrilled like parrots. The chaplain—beset, badgered, drowned out—went on imperturbably.

The first volley of the firing party created a great convulsion in the crowd outside, who could not see the proceedings and were taken by surprise. As the sound crashed toward the hills many jumped like frightened rabbits, and then a moment later the whole mob, seeing the joke, burst into wild laughter.

A bugler stepped forward. Into a medley of sounds, such as would come from a combined baseball game and clambake, he sent the call of "taps," that extraordinary wail of mourning and song of rest and peace, the soldier's goodby, his night, the fall of eternal darkness, the end.

The sad, sad, slow voice of the bugle called out over the grave, a soul appealing to the sky, a call of earthly anguish and heavenly tranquillity, a solemn heartbreaking song. But if this farewell of the soldier to the sky, the flowers, the bees and all life was heard by the natives their manner did not betray it.—Stephen Crane in New York Journal.

Uncle Sam's Ammunition Bill.

More powder has been burned in the San Juan bombardment and the occasional small engagements along the Cuban coast than has been consumed for saluting purposes since the civil war.

MILES COMING HOME.

Governor General Macias Reported to Be Arranging for the Evacuation of Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 23.—General Miles and his staff were to leave for home on the steamer Aransas last night.

Señor Lopez, editor of the San Juan Correspondencia, is here. He reports that Governor General Macias is pushing preparations for the evacuation of the island. The obstacles in the harbor of San Juan are being cleared away and a ship loaded with dynamite has been removed. General Macias, Señor Lopez says, will return to Spain in a few days, leaving the details of the evacuation to his subordinates.

General Henry's men are badly in need of provisions. The garrison here says it is impossible to transport supplies over the mountain trail, and it has been arranged to send them to Arecibo, an open port.

The Sixth Massachusetts and the Sixth Illinois regiments are without shoes. General Brooke, who is to be in command of the island, may leave General Wilson in direct command of the troops, while he (General Brooke) is attending the sessions of the commission for Porto Rico.

ARRIVALS AT MONTAUK.

General Wheeler Reported Coming of Ships and Condition of Sick Soldiers Aboard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The war department yesterday received the following:

CAMP WICOFF, MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., Aug. 22. Adjutant General, Washington:

First cavalry, Ninth infantry, Battery H, Fourth artillery, released from detention yesterday. Following ships arrived yesterday:

Breakwater, Companies C, E, F, G, H, Twelfth infantry, aggregate 345, Major Humphreys commanding.

Olivette, 275 sick.

City of Macon, Seventeenth infantry, aggregate 462; sick, 92; Major O'Brien commanding.

Mortera, Twenty-first infantry, aggregate 312; sick, 20; Captain E. B. Stein commanding.

(Signed) WHEELER, Major General.

THE MINISTER WOUNDED.

An Attempt to Kill a Missionary While in the Pulpit.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—The American Missionary association received dispatches stating that the Rev. J. B. Fletcher, a Congregational minister and one of its missionaries, has been shot in the pulpit while attempting to organize a Congregational church at Smiley, Ga., which is about 20 miles from his home at Hagan, Ga. His condition is serious, although the expectation is that he will recover.

One of his assailants has been arrested. The others have been located and it is believed that they will be arrested in a short time. Mr. Fletcher's wife was made temporarily insane by the occurrence, but has regained her reason.

THE INDICTMENT QUASHED.

Wife of Governor Atkinson Not Likely to Be Further Prosecuted.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 22.—The indictment of Mrs. Myra Atkinson, wife of Governor Atkinson, for forgery, has been quashed and the case against her dismissed by Judge Blizzard in chambers on the ground that the indictment failed to allege guilty intent and further that the dismissal of J. P. Owens, principal, would necessarily acquit Mrs. Atkinson, who was only charged as accessory.

This is believed to be the end of the prosecution of Mrs. Atkinson.

German Catholic Young Men.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 23.—The ninth annual convention of the Central Union of German Catholic Young Men's societies, representing 5,000 members, was called to order yesterday afternoon by First Vice President M. C. Reis of Belleville, Ills. Joseph E. Host made an address of welcome which was responded to by Mr. Reis. Committees were then appointed.

W. C. T. U. Not Legally Bound.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—An official statement of the body says: "The National Women's Christian Temperance Union is in no way legally bound to the temple or any of its entanglements. The action taken by the national executive committee in voting to give up all hope and effort to own the building is meeting with the approval of the leading officers and workers."

Ordered to Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—A telegram was received from the war department yesterday ordering all the troops of General Merritt's department remaining here to be sent to Honolulu with at least four months' subsistence and medical supplies and to be held there until further orders.

K. of P. Uniformed Rank.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—Camp Colgrove sheltered in tents 12,650 members of the uniformed rank Knights of Pythias last evening, an attendance in excess of the expectations of the executive committee.

A Doctor Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 23.—Dr. C. M. Hibbard, house physician of the Planters' hotel, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down an elevator shaft from the second floor of the hotel.

Savages, on the whole, live longer than civilized people.

Engineer Menocal Retired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—The navy department announces the retirement of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, to date from Sept. 1, under the age provision of the law. At present he is under suspension from duty as a result of a court-martial investigation of his connection with the defective construction of the New York dry dock.

Thinks He Has a Strong Clue.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 23.—Attorney General White said yesterday afternoon that he is almost satisfied as to who is responsible for the murder of Mrs. J. D. Deane and Mrs. J. P. Dunning, and he may cause the arrest of one woman in San Francisco, and probably two women.

Captain Evans III.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—It was said last night at Roosevelt hospital that Captain Evans of the battleship Iowa would be brought to that institution. The captain is said to be suffering from typhoid malaria.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Washington—Washington, 4 runs, 10 hits and 5 errors; Pittsburgh, 6 runs, 13 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Killen and McGuire; Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 2,500.

Second game—Washington, 2 runs, 3 hits and 0 errors; Pittsburgh, 3 runs, 9 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Dineen and Maguire; Hart and Bowerman. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 6 runs, 10 hits and 0 errors; St. Louis, 1 runs, 3 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Hughes and Clarke; Sudhoff and Kinslow. Umpire, Warner. Attendance, 1,600.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 13 runs, 21 hits and 1 error; Louisville, 9 runs, 12 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Fifield and McFarland; Magee, Todd and Kittredge. Umpires—Connelly and Curry. Attendance, 1,753.

At New York—New York, 11 runs, 14 hits and 3 errors; Cleveland, 4 runs, 8 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Meekin and Warner; Cuppy, Wilson, O'Connor and Criger. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 3,000.

At Boston—Boston, 2 runs, 3 hits and 4 errors; Cincinnati, 7 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Nichols, Hickman and Bergen; Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Attendance, 12,000.

Second game—Boston, 5 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Cincinnati, 5 runs, 10 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Lewis and Bergen; Dwyer and Peitz. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown.

League Standing.

W	L	Pc.	W	L	Pc.
Boston.....	69	36 .657	Pittsburg.....	54	52 .507
Cincinnati.....	68	40 .630	Phil...a.....	49	52 .485
Baltimore.....	63	38 .624	Wash...a.....	39	66 .371
Cleveland.....	61	44 .587	Brooklyn.....	38	63 .378
New York.....	50	44 .577	Louisville.....	39	67 .368
Chicago.....	58	49 .542	St. Louis.....	30	73 .273

Games Scheduled For Today.

Cleveland at Pittsburgh.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 4 runs, 6 hits and 5 errors; Dayton, 6 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Crabb and Graffius; Brown and Lattimer.

At Toledo—Toledo, 5 runs, 9 hits and 0 errors; Grand Rapids, 1 run, 5 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Keenan and Arthur; Harper and Coston.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 7 runs, 7 hits and 3 errors; Mansfield, 4 runs, 8 hits and 7 errors. Batteries, Brodie and Patterson; Kostal and Law.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 11 hits and 3 errors; New Castle, 2 runs, 5 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Knepper and Schrecongost; Smith and Zinram.</